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ANDEAN PACT SUBREGIONAL GROUP MEETS, FACES PROBLEMS

PY141424 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Oct 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (LATIN)--Ecuador criticized the development of the Andean Pact at the first meeting of the subregional group which started today in Lima.

The Andean Pact meeting is being carried out in a very peculiar situation, since Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia have not recognized the Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who came to power after the coup on 16 July, and Bolivia presides over the commission that is scheduled to meet until Friday.

Germanico Salgado, the Ecuadoran minister of industry, commerce and integration, has admitted that the Andean Pact is experiencing difficult times and therefore appealed to its members to make a deep evaluation of the subregional process.

Although the Andean Pact is a subregional integration agreement of an exclusively economic and commercial nature, the political situation of one of its members--Bolivia--generated a reaction from the other members of the group condemning the military coup in Bolivia. Bolivia threatened to withdraw from the Andean Pact when Gen Garcia Meza charged that the protests issued against the coup that led the military to power was an interference in Bolivian domestic affairs.

The crisis of the Andean Pact became obvious when the four Andean countries that are governmed by civilian administrations disregarded an invitation to the preliminary sessions of the Andean Pact group that were held in Bogota in the first week of September and a meeting of presidents of the Andean Pact group that was held in Cochabamba, Ecuador, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Ecuadorean constitution.

Salgado said that the session of the Andean Pact is not legally invalid, since the session was called by the Cartagena Agreement Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, and not by Bolivia in its capacity as president of the commission, the top-ranking body of the subregional group.

Among the difficulties that the Andean Pact is facing, according to Salgado, is the unlikelyhood that the common tariff will be approved on 31 December. He added: There are commitments that have not been fulfilled, some of which are very important. If we want the organization to have a future, we should ask ourselves why these commitments have not been fulfilled, some of which are very important. If we want the organization to have a future, we should ask ourselves why these commitments have not been fulfilled and try to overcome these causes.

Venezuelan Delegate Sees Serious Crisis

PY152252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP)--According to the statements made here today by Andres Mercau, member of the Venezuelan delegation to the current conference of the Andean Group Commission, the highest subregional organization, the Andean Pact at present is experiencing a serious crisis which could jeopardize its future. Mercau explained that there are so many factors which hinder the development of its integration process that the only thing that could save it is the meeting of the presidents of the five Andean republics, scheduled for 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The chiefs of state of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia will meet there on the 150th death anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar to promote the process of integration, which was one of Bolivar's ideals.

Mercau stated that during the current meetings of the commission, which started last Monday, several countries have tried to modify decision 24 on the treatment given to foreign capital.

According to Mercau, several countries reiterated Chile's criticism of that subregional agreement, which had to be updated in order to allow foreign enterprises to take a higher percentage of their profits out of the country. However, Mercau asserted that from Venezuela's point of view the Andean Pact is still valid, even if some of its members withdraw from it and it continues working with only two of its partners.

He mentioned the lack of continuity in the commission's work, which meets three times a year and sometimes solves nothing, as one of the causes for the current stalemate situation of the pact. Mercau also said that some political events, such as the recent coup in Bolivia, by no means strengthen the democratic nature of the Andean Pact which, he pointed out, is based on democracy and freedom.

Terming the current work sessions of the commission as heated, Mercau stated that as all the countries have violated the various agreements of the pact, no one wants to throw the first stone. Therefore, it is urgent that the Andean Court of Justice start work in order to reveal the violations of the agreements and latest decisions.

Mercau pointed out that in view of the dangerously critical moment the Andean Pact is experiencing, the next meeting of the presidents is even more crucial.

He ended by stating that the meeting of the presidents could mean the final destiny of the Andean Group: Either it is consolidated, or everything will have been useless, because as things are at present only the chiefs of state are capable of changing the course of the Andean Group.

Bolivian Delegate: Not Satisfied

PY151438 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0135 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Oct (LATIN)--Francisco Mariaca, Bolivian integration minister, said here today that during the sessions of the Andean Pact countries that start here tomorrow Bolivia will ask the other members to define their positions on the economic, social "and political sectors."

During a press conference he held at the international airport upon his arrival from La Paz, Jorge Chavez Mariaca added: "We are here to define our position, but we will discuss these issues first, since there are many urgent problems."

Mariaca, as Bolivia's representative, will preside over the 30th period of sessions. This is the first meeting that Andean Pact countries have held since the Bolivian Armed Forces ousted President Lidia Gueiler.

Mariaca said that Bolivia "has a great integrationist tradition" and that this is the "main reason" why it is participating in this Andean Pact meeting, which "will be discussing the great problems that Andean Pact countries are facing."

When he was reminded that President Garcia Meza had publicly threatened that Bolivia would withdraw from the Andean Pact because of criticism by the other members countries, Mariaca said that Bolivia's presence "reasserts our integrationist position." He added that Bolivia is not "satisfied" with the progress of the Andean Pact, and that in the session that starts tomorrow "we will do a lot of talking, since there are many mechanisms that must be strengthened."

About the meeting he said: "These will be 5 days of intense debate and hard work, but we hope we will find the proper atmosphere to be successful."

When asked about Bolivia's situation after 3 months of military government, he said: "The situation is excellent; there is tranquillity, everything is normal and we have the support of the people."

Answering a question, he said that because of Bolivia's "special" geographic situation, it is able to participate in all integration pacts that are now in existence and any that may be created in the future. He noted that Bolivia is a member of the Andean Pact and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), which replaced LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], and that if a Southern Cone pact is created, "we will also join it."

Mariaca also noted that he studied at the Peruvian Navy school during 1964-65.

SELA TO CREATE FISHING COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

PY151727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1216 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (AFP)--Representatives of 15 member countries of the SELA (Latin American Economic System) committee for action on fresh and seawater products began here today a 5-day meeting in which they will discuss, among other thing, the creation of a permanent cooperation organization on fishing.

In the opening ceremony, Peruvian Fisheries Minister Rene Deustua stressed the support of his country for the objectives of the committee. He added that he has no doubt that the meeting will lay the foundations to provide Latin America with a cooperation mechanism with sufficient funds and instruments of action to enable it to provide effective support for the development of regional fishing.

Venezuelan representative Carlos Gimenez, president of the COVIE, said that the creation of the cooperation mechanism is a highly important topic, and should be discussed at this meeting. He indicated that such a mechanism could be a cooperation body, a multinational enterprise or any other organization, but that it must have international legal status and sufficient financial capability to contribute to the creation, execution and financing of regional fishery projects.

Gimenez praised the Mexican Government for taking a valiant stand on the sovereignty of its territorial sea by establishing duties on tuna fishing by foreign vessels.

He added that we should confirm our demand that tuna, marlin and other migratory species in our economic zones are resources that belong to the coastal countries.

Committee Secretary Jose Cardenas stressed that the lack of food for the majority of sectors in the region is becoming more evident day by day, and that our countries do not rationally exploit their fishing resources.

However, Latin American fishing cooperation faces difficulties, and the committee, in this meeting, must make important decisions on this issue.

BRIEFS

OAS PERMANENT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--Washington, 1 Oct--Paraguayan Ambassador to the OAS Mario Lopez Escobar took over today as the chairman of the OAS Permanent Council. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 12 PY]

VATICAN SOURCES CITED ON CHILE'S 'NEGATIVE ATTITUDE' IN TALKS

PY151819 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] According to Vatican sources, the difficulties in the Beagle negotiations presumably stem from the negative attitude of the Chileans toward abandoning the exclusively legal terms of their viewpoint of the southern disagreement. They deny the existence of a crisis in the negotiations.

A Vatican source, citing the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS agency [NA], indicated yesterday that the talks regarding the southern conflict between Argentina and Chile which are taking place in the Vatican with papal mediation have taken a more cautious turn, but that they are not experiencing a period of stagnation or a crisis.

The new course taken regarding the contacts between the two delegations and Cardinal Antonio Samore (the pope's representative) is due to the fact that "the delicate points that, once they are resolved, must lead the parties to the final stage of the problem" are now being discussed, the spokesman added.

He indicated that these points on which is is difficult to reach an agreement refer to "the Chilean difficulty of not permitting the discussions regarding the conflict to go any further than their exclusively legal aspects."

The NA report indicated that in Rome "no one discards the fact that tensions may reach alarming extremes, but there is also agreement that these must be seen as a consequence of the mechanisms of the negotiations and not as an indication that the negotiations are in danger."

V CORPS TO HOLD MANEUVERS NEAR CHILEAN BORDER 18-26 OCT

PY151455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0459 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 14 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported today in Bahia Blanca, 686 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, that more than 5,000 men of the Argentine Army belonging to the powerful V Corps, based in this city will carry out maneuvers between 18 and 26 October in a sector that is close to the border with Chile.

The V Corps deputy commander, Gen Angel Barbieri, said today that the exercises are routine ones that this corps usually carries out toward the end of the year.

The maneuvers will be carried out in the region of the Mayo River, approximately 300 kilometers west of the Patagonian city of Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut Province, almost on the border with Chile.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON AWARDING OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO PEREZ

PY160220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TELAM)--The Public Information Secretariat tonight issued a communique to the public with regard to the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Adolfo Maria Perez Esquivel, an Argentine architect. The communique states that since the national reorganization process has worked and fought for peace, freedom and democracy--basic human rights--for all Argentines, the justification given for the award came as a surprise.

The communique released by the Public Information Secretariat as 2200 at the press room of government house states: The public has been surprised by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Architect Adolfo Maria Perez Esquivel.

Should this award be intended as some sort of condemnation of the national reorganization process, it is necessary to point out that every political or institutional action can only be properly evaluated through an overall understanding of its background, its final objectives and the path chosen for its implementation.

The only judgement we Argentines accept as valid is that based on three sequences:

First: Argentina experienced a war which began in 1969 as a subversive strategy at the cell level, which later grew and developed into a strategy of rural guerrillas and then into one of urban guerrillas, which in 1972-73 reached its peak of violence, sowing terror in the country's major urban centers and in rural areas of the northern part of Argentina. After the inauguration of the Campora administration, guerrillas acquired power and infiltrated the organizations of the government itself. Death, vandalism, destruction of lives and property were then commonplace. The very international press which has been so quick to judge us estimated at nearly 200,000 (including fighters and ground support forces) the total strength of the forces that supported the terrorist scourge.

Second: Argentina achieved military victory over terrorism and insured the survival on its soil of those values which are treasured in the Western world--those same values which all free nations have defended on several occasions. That struggle and that victory took place with similar characteristics and equally painful results to those which had prevailed in Europe. Since the aggression in Argentina was covert and disguised, the government had to adjust its strategy to an unprecedented method of aggression and attack in order to be effective.

Third: At this time, the country is rebuilding its bases of cooperation. Without pressure, by its own decision, since the beginning--since the very moment in which the armed forces assumed political power--the national reorganization process has stated that its ultimate objective was the establishment of a true democratic, republican system within the framework of the unrestricted rule of law.

This transition is difficult, overwhelmed by uncertainty and filled with misunderstandings, because the Argentine society suffered wounds that are slow and difficult in healing. But since our decision is firm, thought out and final, the objective is irrevocable and we will not avail ourselves of naive actions to achieve it, despite the desires of our enemies who have now infiltrated into important sectors and pressure groups of the international community.

Had the Argentine reality not been as stated herein, had the national reorganization process not had its ultimate legal objectives, and had we not worked with dedicated efficiency and genuine interest in achieving these objectives, the new Nobel Prize winner:

1. Could not be living the way he has been living in the Argentine Republic, since let us pointed out that Architect Perez Esquivel is not imprisoned in some isolated place. He has been living in the fashionable San Isidro neighborhood and has been enjoying full freedom of movement and expression. He has also been fully undertaking his activities as head of the justice and peace commission.

2. The national press could not have disseminated the news of the award as it did, without limitations, censorship or restrictions.

The actions undertaken by Architect Perez Esquivel in times in which the country's armed struggle against terrorism was at its peak effectively allowed--despite his intentions--members of several terrorist organizations to go unpunished. For this reason, he was detained and placed under the control of the national executive branch in keeping with the state of siege provisions. However, when the intensity of the struggle subsided, the executive branch released him by its own free decision.

Finally, the national reorganization process has worked and has fought for peace, freedom and democracy--basic human rights--for all Argentines, including Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

This can in no way prevent the national government, despite its clear desire to promote unity among all Argentines, from disapproving--in a genuine interpretation of the feelings of the Argentine people--of the actions of those who, even by omission, have contributed to the cause of the promoters of terrorism in our country.

NAVY COMMANDER SEES SECURE FUTURE, IMPORTANT WORLD ROLE

PY151702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Mar del Plata, Argentina, 10 Oct (AFP)--Argentine Navy commander Armando Lambruschini last night said that Argentine has in store a future free of any foreign imposition in our territory and our maritime and air spaces. He noted that we want to achieve this objective through peaceful means, but we must also be willing to defend ourselves.

He added: "It is imperative for us to make all the necessary adjustments that deal with what up to now we thought dealt exclusively with geography. We need a sea rights policy, a policy dealing with the sea, and above all a will to achieve these objectives."

After noting that we are now witnessing a growing belief that there is a need to develop a proper national geopolitical policy such as the establishment of a national sea policy, Lambruschini noted the importance of Argentina's geographic and maritime situation.

Lambruschini added that Argentina and the South Atlantic area are no longer considered as hanging off the world, that is, as a periphery, but rather as a region that has a high geographic and strategic value, that borders on communication routes that are vital for the concentration of power in the world.

He added that we have important hydrocarbon deposits and sea life resources that can provide almost unlimited protein to a world that in a few decades will be facing a nutrition problem.

COMMUNIST PARTY REJECTS CHIEF OF POLICE STATEMENTS

PY111129 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)--In a letter delivered to the federal chief of police, which was also disclosed to the public, the Communist Party (PC) has rejected Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain's statements condemning Marxism-Leninism. During a recent conference of chiefs of police, General Sasiain pointed out, among other things, the "incompatibility of our lifestyle" with communism.

The communists assert in their letter that "what we are struggling against is that 'lifestyle' which imposes on us the current economic program, the prisoners and 'missing persons,' the retrograde educational program we have to adjust to, the cosmopolitan influence through television films, the violence and corruption which filters through the news media, injustice, low salaries, inflation, and the handing over of our wealth to multinational companies." The letter adds that "it is true this 'lifestyle' is incompatible with communism, but the great majority of our people support us in this incompatibility and repudiation."

The letter is signed by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party and leaders Rodolfo Ghioldi, Jorge Pereyra, Rubens Iscard, Pedro Tadioli, Irene Rodriguez, Fernando Nadra and Oscar Arevalo.

EXILES CRITICIZE GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT

PA140424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1345 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Several Bolivian exiles, recently arrived in Panama, have said that passive resistance in the interior of Bolivia, international pressure, the struggle of the church for human rights and economic difficulties could prevent the advance of the dictatorship in Bolivia.

Jose Maria Palacios, a socialist leader, affirmed that the unions will continue to organize the labor movement, especially the Bolivian Labor Federation, in spite of the repression from President Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime. Palacios added that the economic measures announced in La Paz this week, such as the 100 percent increase in gasoline prices, could lead to a "tremendous loss of purchasing power of the popular masses."

Journalist Guadalupe Cajias affirmed that the journalists' union has been one of the most persecuted and that more than 50 journalists have been jailed or have disappeared. He added that all the broadcasting stations have to go into network with the government station to broadcast the newscasts and that four stations are still closed, including the Jesuit station "Fides."

Mine workers leader Jose Montesinos affirmed that more than 1,500 persons have disappeared or been murdered in the country since the 17 July 1980 military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler. Montesinos charged that the new military regime has established many concentration camps in different parts of Bolivia "where Garcia Meza's opponents are tortured and massacred."

Fernando Cajias, secretary general of San Andres University, said that the universities are still closed and that the most qualified professors have fled the country in spite of the efforts being made to reopen some of the schools.

Fernando Cajias added that the Bolivian regime has imported dictatorial techniques from Argentina and has established an alliance with "narcotics traffickers of the lumpen-bourgeoisie," earning large profits from drugs.

The Bolivian exiles affirmed that almost all the refugees in embassies in La Paz will soon leave the country since "unexpectedly the safe-conducts are proliferating in a phase which the military authoriries are calling political detente."

According to the exiles who arrived in Panama, many thousands of Bolivians have managed to flee to other countries across different points of the border. Some of the Bolivians who arrived in Panama have refused to appear in public or to be photographed "for security reasons even while in Panama."

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF CONSUL IN FRG

PY111450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0006 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (AFP)--The foreign minister disclosed here today that his ministry will request the extradition of the Bolivian Consul in Hamburg, Juan Emilio Sanchez Leon, for illegally retaining funds and occupying the consultate. The corresponding legal action has been started and will be continued through regular channels so the FRG can take the necessary measures. An official source has disclosed that Juan Emilio Sanchez Leon has retained $271,350 in consular fees collected from April to September this year.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON DRUG TRAFFIC PROPOSED

PY091225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez announced today that Bolivia will propose a meeting with Paraguayan, Argentine, Uruguayan, Brazilian, Peruvian and Chilean authorities to coordinate the struggle against drug traffic in the Southern Cone.

The interior minister indicated that talks have been launched so the meeting can be held as soon as possible. He emphasized that this type of coordination already is operational with Paraguay and Argentina but it is necessary to involve the rest of the Southern Cone countries. He recalled that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has tried to apply psychological pressure on Bolivia by withdrawing U.S. aid for the antidrug struggle. He said that this attitude has merely strengthened Bolivian efforts toward eradicating the drug traffic.

The minister took the opportunity to explain that Col Arcil Carbajal Aviles has been appointed national director of the dangerous drugs department, replacing Col Jose Luis Arzabe who has been promoted to personal adviser to the interior minister.

JORNAL DO BRASIL ON COCA PRODUCTION

PY141945 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 P 8

[Text] Sao Paulo--During a recent party staged in La Paz, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez, the mastermind of the Bolivian military officers involved in cocaine traffic, openly stated: "Tin accounts for $400 million per year, but coca gives us $1.2 billion. If the Americans suspend their aid, I will not assume responsibility for the flooding of the United States with cocaine."

In today's issue, the magazine VEJA is publishing a survey of coca production and cocaine traffic in Latin America. According to the magazine, "the broad powder front" gathers "under the same interests Bolivian military officers, communists of Cusco, Colombian businessmen, Brazilian indians in Alto Rio Negro in Amazonas, and a multinational group of corrupt policemen, nationalist politicians and technocrats of democratic governments and dictatorships alike."

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE CREATES AERONAUTICS MINISTRY

PY101434 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Aeronautics Ministry has been created by a decree signed by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, Minister of Information Fernando Palacios told Radio Illimani.

[Begin Palacios recording] [passage indistinct] We must understand that the creation of the Aeronautics Ministry is a very significant step for Bolivia because it will encompass the country's entire aeronautics activity. Being a landlocked country, Bolivia needs to expand its means of communication and one of the most effective ways is airborne transport. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The minister added that the new ministry will not mean new expenditures for the government because it will merely centralize all activities which have to do with military or civilian aeronautics and these activities already have their own funds assigned to them.

IMPORT, EXPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PY100225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Brazilian-Yugoslav joint commission yesterday concluded its seventh session in Brasilia after more than a week of successive meetings. The most important result was the decision to import Yugoslav corn within a package of agreements which include the export of Brazilian soybeans and coffee.

It also was agreed to draw up a contract with the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise for the purpose of disseminating Yugoslav technology for the production of corn and sunflower.

The Brazilian Government presented to the Yugoslav government a list of the products in which Brazil is interested, pointing out its intention to diversify its exports to Yugoslavia. Brazil sells coffee, soybean meal, cocoa and iron ore to Yugoslavia.

SOVIET DELEGATION PROPOSES METALLURGY COOPERATION

PY150052 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] A Soviet delegation which has been visiting Brazil and contacting steel enterprises yesterday visited Eletrometal in Sumare in the interior of Sao Paulo State. The Soviets expressed special interest in the vacuum-metallurgy unit which is responsible for the production of ultraresistent alloys used in the aerospace industry. This technology is extremely sophisticated and Brazil is ahead of the Soviet Union in this field.

The Soviets proposed effective technological cooperation between the two countries to the Eletrometal directors. This agreement would permit Brazil to achieve self-sufficiency in the processing of titanium which is used in the aerospace, petrochemical, chemical, arms and petroleum industries. The proposal was made by Nikolay Tulin, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, who heads the Soviet delegation.

Eletrometal President Jose Diniz de Souza regarded the possibility of an agreement with the USSR as "a perfect wedding" since Brazil has the largest titanium reserves and the Soviet Union possesses the most advance technology in the production of metallic titanium. The new vacuum-metallurgy unit can produce 20 times more titanium than needed for Brazilian consumption, which would open the possibility of transforming the country into a leading exporter of titanium.

Diniz de Souza said: "While there is a great demand for the metal, there is also a large deficit in its supply, which caused the price of titanium per kilo to rise from 4 to 50 in the past 2 years."

The Soviet delegation also offered technology in the production of other pure metals, giving assurances of the support of the Soviet ministries in the implementation of the agreements. The Soviet delegation is also made up of N.P. Lyakishov, director of the Ferrous Metallurgy and Steel Central Scientific Research Institute; D.A. Litvinenko, chief of Laboratories of Steel for Manufacturing Machines [Laboratorios de Acos de Construcao Mecanica], and S. Ignatenko, director of iron alloy factories.

HUNGARIAN GROUP VIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

PY141438 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 21

[Text] The Hungarian company Agroinvest is interested in investing in Brazil's agro-industrial sector through risk contracts, according to information disclosed yesterday by Zoltan Ozsvart, head of a Hungarian delegation visiting Brazil. Yesterday Ozsvart held a conference at the Rio de Janeiro Commercial Association on technology developed by his country.

Ozsvart stated that he has contacted Brazilian Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile and is convinced that there are many business possibilities in Brazil.

Hungary also is interested in expanding its exports in the agro-industrial sector to reduce the current imbalance in trade between the two countries.

According to Ozsvart, during the last 10 years, his country has leapt forward in the technological development of the agricultural sector. He remarked that last year's production was 4.6 tons of wheat per hectare and 5.5 tons of corn per hectare while in some areas the yield reached 7 tons of wheat and 9 tons of corn per hectare. Milk production reached between 6,000-7,000 liters of milk per cow per year. The delegation indicated that it is ready to export wheat and corn to Brazil and that this proposal has been submitted for the consideration of the agriculture minister.

REPORT ON CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AB151213 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--Brazil can make an important contribution to African countries, Cape Verdian Minister of Foreign Affairs Abilio Duarte stated in Brasilia on Tuesday. As a developing country, Brazil can make Africa profit from its long experience in rural development or public works, he said during a press conference.

The minister said he was in favor of south-south cooperation. Furthermore, he announced that Praia has the political will to use the 5-million-dollar line of credit offered by Brasilia last year. Cape Verdians will study the use of these credits in November during the Sao Paulo trade fair, he added.

Questioned on the Cuban presence in Angola, Mr Duarte explained that no regime is inclined to commit suicide and that Luanda has the right to defend itself and to ask for assistance. He pointed out that African countries had not been up to the task. They did not give the assistance to make it possible to stand up to Pretoria. The Cubans were the only solution. Furthermore, the minister explained that his government is ready to do everything to help and to protect Cape Verdian communities abroad (United States, Brazil, Europe). Mr Carlos Alberto Santos Silva, the secretary general to his ministry, told AFP that there are more Cape Verdians living abroad than in Cape Verde. He confirmed the great importance of the transfer of funds by these emigrants to the economy of the islands.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo agreed to pay an official visit to Cape Verde on a date which will be set later. A joint communique issued by the two countries states that Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro was also invited to Praia.

Mr Duarte's discussions took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere filled with mutual understanding. Brasilia and Praia condemned South Africa for its acts of aggression against Luanda and for its apartheid policy. Mr Duarte, who arrived in Brazil on Sunday, will leave 22 October for Dakar. He will visit Sao Paulo and Salvador. His official visit to Brasilia ended on Tuesday.

GABON INCREASES SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY 8,000 BARRELS A DAY

PY151303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1746 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Government of Gabon has increased its supply of oil to Brazil by 8,000 barrels a day since the beginning of this month.

The announcement was made by a spokesman of the Brazilian state oil enterprise Petrobras, who added that with this addition, Gabon's supply of oil currently amounts to 46,000 barrels a day.

On 2 October, the two countries signed an agreement in which Gabon agreed to supply Brazil with 38,000 barrels of oil a day.

On the same day, Petrobras signed contracts with Ecuador, Venezuela, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Gabon and the USSR in order to compensate for what the country is not receiving from Iraq due to the war between that country and Iran. Iraq currently sells 400,000 barrels a day to Brazil but this supply was suspended due to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: LESS FOODSTUFFS TO BE IMPORTED

PY150252 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile said today in (Irece), Bahia State, that this year, Brazil will reduce food imports by $800 million--close to 43.2 billion cruzeiros--compared with 1979 imports. This year's imports should amount to nearly $1 billion--close to 58 billion cruzeiros.

Talking to rural producers in that region, Minister Stabile reaffirmed that President Figueiredo's government's priority continues to be in the area of agriculture. The minister said that for the second year, minimum prices have been remunerative and credit has been plentiful for agricultural production. He announced that beginning this year, the government will sign contracts for the production of seed for food crops to insure the availability of good seeds for the farmers and a consequent increased yield of basic crops. The first crop to be given incentives will be beans to overcome the problems farmers have had in putting this product on the table of Brazilians.

PLANNING MINISTER TO SEEK LOANS ABROAD

PY140154 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Netto will make a trip to the United States, France and Japan beginning 18 October. The main objectives of his trip are to obtain $1 billion from the Japanese for the implementation of the Albras-Alunorte aluminum production project; to conclude negotiations for a $500-million French loan for stepping up oil production in the Campos basin by Petrobras; and to explain to bankers in the three countries Brazil's plans to resort to the international financial market in 1981.

BRIEFS

NEW GAS FIELD--Petrobras has announced the discovery of a new gas field in the region of Jurua in the upper Amazon. It is close to two other fields which are already beginning to produce natural gas. [Porto Algre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Oct 80 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS--Petrobras has announced that it has signed two more risk contracts for oil exploration with a consortium of Spanish, Canadian and German firms. Brazil now has 59 risk contracts. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Oct 80 PY]

GUATEMALAN, SALVADORAN AMBASSADORS--New Guatemalan Ambassaodor Jose Arturo Ponciano and new Salvadorean Ambassador Gregorio Contreras Morales yesterday presented their credentials to President Joao Figueiredo at Government House. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

WHEAT CROP LOSS--Wheat production in Rio Grande do Sul State has been reduced by frost damage from an estimated 1.2 million tons of nearly 700,000 tons, that is, by 42 percent. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 12 PY]

PINOCHET COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION, BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

PY101736 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text of interview granted by President Augusto Pinochet to JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondents Rosental Calmon and Ricardo Pedreira in Santiago--date not given]

[Text] [Question] What importance do you attach, sir, to President Figueiredo's visit to Chile?

[Answer] On various occasions I have stressed the great importance and significance I attach to the Brazilian president's visit to our country. Let me take this occasion to reiterate what I have said with the certainty that I am expressing the sentiment of all the Chilean people. The presence of President Figueiredo in our midst will give us the opportunity to talk about questions of mutual interest.

[Question] How do you assess relations between Brazil and Chile at this time?

[Answer] Brazilian-Chilean relations are at an excellent level at this time and there are many areas in which the high level reached in bilateral cooperation in recent years can be clearly seen. On the basis of the traditional close friendship between our countries, the two governments are imbued with the political will to strengthen the ties uniting us. In addition to the broad coincidence that can be seen in our respective foreign policies, special mention can be made of the development in technical cooperation among the various public and private organizations of Chile and Brazil, the cordial relations between the armed forces, the expanded bilateral trade and the interest of Brazilian businessmen and financial institutions in making investments in our country and entering into the Chilean market.

[Question] Do you believe an anti-Marxist pact of Southern Cone countries could do any good?

[Answer] Chile is not in favor of entering into blocs of any kind. Along the basic outlines of its foreign policy, Chile is interested in maintaining relations with all countries that respect the basic principles governing international coexistence. Rather than joining blocs, the countries should fundamentally guide their foreign policy toward collective manifestations that will strengthen Latin American unity.

[Question] Chile has suffered the consequences of a sort of international isolation based on political reasons. How do you explain the creation of such a situation? Is Chile currently being hurt by some kind of embargo?

[Answer] The attempts to boycott our country internationally can be traced to directives from the Soviet Union, which was roundly defeated when the military government took over on 11 September 1973. We can see, however, that the Soviet attempts are losing voice in the international community since many countries have noted how, despite outside pressures, the Chilean Government has managed to shape the country's political destiny and economic development in a sovereign, free and independent manner. By attacking Chile, Soviet communism is trying to artificially create an uncomfortable situation for our country. My government will not rest in the task of forging a promising future of peace and progress for all Chileans, and this determination is appreciated by most members of the international community. So the intention of some members of that community to isolate Chile is being neutralized.

[Question] Many denunciations of human rights violations in Chile have been made at the international level, but recently these denunciations have decreased. Do you believe there has been some improvement regarding human rights in Chile? What are the reasons for the human rights cases which have occured since September 1973?

[Answer] At the time of the 11 September 1973 uprising, Chile was living in the midst of chaos and disorder, economic paralysis and inner strife unleashed by the actions of a minority regime seeking to destroy traditional institutions by replacing them with a totalitarian system of Marxist leanings dependent on the Soviet Union. The fact that national territory hosted many, many paramilitary elements belonging to Marxist groups supported by foreign agitators forced the armed forces to carry out a firm policy aimed at reestablishing normalcy and domestic peace and guaranteeing national security, which was being threatened.

It is possible that a few violations of human rights took place during this period. However, such violations were isolated cases resulting from sporadic isolated actions which have been exaggerated and taken advantage of by the international campaign which the Soviet Union unleashed against Chile. At the same time no mention was made of the fact that the Chilean Government had merely implemented the measures necessary to preclude recurrences, and the perpetrators were charged before the courts of justice. The alleged improvement you mention is simply the result of the defeat of the international campaign of Soviet imperialism, whose arguments have lost their strength and credibility in the face of well-founded Chilean answers to criticisms and of the growing acknowledgement by the international community of the peace which reigns in Chile, the progress attained toward institutionalization and the country's economic development.

[Question] Could the approval of a new constitution last month and the beginning of an 8-year presidential term for yourself be interpreted as the beginning of political relaxation in Chile?

[Answer] The goals of the Chilean Government go beyond the political aspects of relaxation. Our true goal is the building of a new institutional order in the country, not only political but also social, legal and economic. We are refurbishing our society to prevent a return to the years of crisis and national disintegration which we experienced between 1970 and 1973. Regarding the political aspect of this new institutional framework, the new constitution expressly confirms and strengthens the legal status of the democratic goals which have been inspiring our efforts since 1973. During the presidential term of office which will begin on 11 March 1981 the laws and organizations necessary for making the economic and social aspects of the new institution operational will be implemented. After 8 years, once the foundations of moral and material progress required by a stable democracy are laid, the political aspect of the new institution will go into effect.

[Question] What role has been reserved for political parties in the country's future?

[Answer] The new constitution clearly provides for political parties within the democratic framework outlined by it. By doing so it acknowledges that they are a legitimate, although not the only, channel through which the citizenry can participate in national activites, and establishes the legal framework for this participation guaranteeing absolute equality among independent groups, and parties, demanding that the latter be properly registered and audited, prohibiting them from receiving financial support from abroad and guaranteeing their internal democracy. In summary, within the framework of our future democracy the political parties will be the most important channel for the participation of the citizenry. At the same time the necessary rules and regulations will go into effect precluding these organizations from distorting their mission of serving the public and from becoming the only channel for public participation, as had happened--with serious consequences--before 1973.

[Question] You have called on the opposition to help your government, but then you said that there is no hope for the persons in exile to return to Chile. Would you not say that there is a contradiction in this?

[Answer] There is no contradiction. The recent plebiscite gave rise to a legitimate constitutional system which will be applied to all Chileans. The authority of the new constitutional provisions, stemming from an absolutely valid plebiscite, is applicable to all.

By the same token, the benefits which we are sure this constitution will yield for the varied aspects of national life will be extensive for all. To attain this we must work hard and we need the help of all Chileans who are ready to contribute their efforts to face this challenge. Quite different, however, is the firm decision of the government to prevent the return to the country of all those who, either on their own or through an agreement with the Marxists, whether a part of the previous government or not, actively participated in the implementation of a strategy which stimulated violent domestic strife among our fellow countrymen in a bloody revolution aimed at installing the totalitarian social model advocated by communism. We cannot allow Chileans to be delivered once again, into the hands of the agents of any foreign ideology whose obvious goal is the violent elimination of some sector or other of our society.

[Question] Could you explain the civilian-military movement whose creation you announced after obtaining a victory at the 11 September plebiscite?

[Answer] This civilian-military movement is related to the former question. The idea is to coordinate and join the efforts of all those who volunteer to participate, generously and in solidarity, in the specific tasks which the future of our country demands. Because of our truly democratic convictions and because we have experience with single-party systems which frequently turn into personalized regimes, our call could have no other meaning than the one we have stated above. Through the joint efforts of all Chileans, culture, material well-being, and economic and social development will become accessible to all, givings rise to the integration and unity necessary for a democratic social concensus.

[Question] Do you believe that the recent incidents between Argentina and Chile in the South could create an atmosphere unfavorable for the negotiations between the two countries with the mediation of the Vatican?

[Answer] The events which you mention have been discussed by the two foreign ministries at a normal pace, and there are no reasons for including them in the mediation process which is being conducted by His Holiness John Paul II. The Chilean Government has absolute confidence in the holy mediator and the negotiations which he has undertaken on request of Chile and Argentina.

ENVOY TO OAS CHARGES U.S. TRADE BARRIERS HARM ECONOMY

PY110224 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the OAS who is attending a special session of the OAS Special Consultive and Negotiations Commission in Washington, has charged that the United States is causing serious economic damage to Chile as a result of the enforcement of trade barriers. Talking about the result of the recent Tokyo negotiations, Ambassador Daza said that the results obtained by Latin American countries in general, and Chile in particular, in comparison with those of the United States were too meager and that therefore they lack any significance. He noted, moreover, that Chile and four other Latin American countires have experienced losses, which means there is a lack of reciprocity. He added that Chile has undergone deep changes in its economic structure, which means there is an opening up in our trade but instead of reciprocity there is an open attitude opposing us.

BRIEFS

BOMB IN CATHEDRAL--Copiapo, Chile, 12 Oct (AFP)--Msgr Fernando Ariztia, bishop of Copiapo City situated 800 km north of Santiago, disclosed that a high explosive bomb aimed at destroying the high altar of Copiapo cathedral was deactivated in time by military experts. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 12 Oct 80 PY]

MORE ARRESTS IN SOMOZA ASSASSINATION REPORTED

PY151533 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Several persons were arrested yesterday during an operation carried out by the army in Mariano Roque Alonso [on the outskirts of Asuncion]. Their identities were not released, but according to information leaked they could be involved in the terrorist attack that occurred on 17 September in which the former president of Nicaragua, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was assassinated.

At first, some information leaked indicated that one of the persons who had been arrested was presumably Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, alias Lieutenant Luisa, Hilda or Diana, a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) of Argentina, who had been identified by the police as one of the participants in the attack; she had also been the consort of the late Hugo Alfredo Yrurzon, alias Captain Santiago, also a member of the ERP.

But other sources asserted that this was not so, although they did not discard the possibility.

According to the information we obtained from various sources--all of them reliable--two persons were arrested in the operation: the owner of a small farm and her female employee. This in turn led to the arrest of three other persons, all of them men.

All of the persons arrested were immediately transferred to the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, where they were interrogated by members of the Second Department of the General Staff, which is the intelligence service.

The same leaks also indicated that boxes were found which presumably contained explosives, which are being analyzed by military technicians.

According to some sources that HOY consulted, yesterday's events could provide some interesting details regarding the hectic search that is being carried out by the army and police for the members of the terrorist group that assassinated Somoza, his economic adviser, Joe Baittiner, and his driver, Cesar Gallardo, on the fatal morning of 17 September.

More concrete details of yesterday's operation could not be obtained due to the secrecy in which the investigations are developing.

Moreover, it has been learned from sources of the security services that the belief is maintained that the perpetrators of the terrorist attack are still in the country.

PRESIDENT LAINO OF AUTHENTIC LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY RELEASED

PY160034 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0023 GMT 16 Oct 80

[By Victor Benitez]

[Text] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party was released tonight at 2000. He had been held under arrest at police headquarters under provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution for questioning.

This morning Laino was transferred from police precinct No 3 to the police headquarters, from which he was released after completing the necessary procedure. He is presently at his home.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN CAPITAL, OTHER AREAS

Lima Looting, House Bombing

PY082113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP)--A large commercial store was looted here last night, and a bomb exploded early this morning in front of the house of the director of a leftist newspaper.

The Monterrey stores, located in the neighboring Rimac District, were stoned by a large group of people who later broke into the building and took goods valued at approximately 7 million soles ($22,580). The looters shouted denunciations of the government and attempted to break into adjoining commercial stores but were held back by the police.

Meanwhile, relatives of Jorge Flores Lamas, director of the leftist morning newspaper EL DIARIO, have reported that an incendiary bomb exploded early this morning in front of the journalist's house. They reported that Flores Lamas is now in Europe and that the bomb only destroyed part of the garage door.

It was also reported that yesterday afternoon the police foiled an attempt at looting another large commercial store in this capital.

Explosions in Downtown Lima

PY130156 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP)--A terrorist troup threw molotov cocktails yesterday at four shops filled with people in downtown Lima. The group, made up of seven terrorists who threw pamphlets with antigovernment slogans, caused panic when they threw explosives among those people who were shopping in downtown stores yesterday.

With their timely intervention the police were able to avoid a true tragedy and were also able to capture two of the terrorists, Benancio Gomez and Jose Manuel Matos.

Attacks in Various Areas

PY150255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (TELAM)--Alfonso Castaneda, who was found with 34 meters of fuse, 40 sticks of dynamite, 12 detonators and written material inciting to armed struggle, was placed at the disposal of justice by the police of Huaraz, in the center of Peru. A notebook with notes on perpetrated and scheduled attacks was also found.

At the same time in Huancapi, Ayacucho Department, dynamite was hurled at several houses after a flag bearing the hammer and sickle was hoisted in the main square. The police did not identify the three suspects who were arrested.

In Huaral, 120 km north of Lima, incendiary bombs were hurled at a national bank branch office.

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST POLITICAL GROUP INAUGURATED

PA121741 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The Marxist left is continuing to split. Revolutionary Popular Unity [Unidad Popular Revolucionaria--UPR], a new political group inspired by the thoughts of Jose Carlos Mariategui and Jose Maria Arguedas, emerges on the political scene today under the leadership of Edmundo Inga Garay, a former member of the Student Peasant Worker Popular Front.

This new movement, which joins the 50-odd leftist organizations, is of Marxist-Leninist orientation.

OIL PRICES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED PENDING OPEC DECISION

PA150359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 14 Oct (EFE)--In solidarity with OPEC, Venezuela will maintain the price of its crude until there is a collective decision from the oil producing countries' organization. This was announced by Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti in statements reported by the national press today.

Calderon Berti stressed that Venezuela will not profit from the war being waged by Iran and Iraq, two members of OPEC, by raising the price of its oil. "We are in solidarity with the decision made in Vienna to freeze prices until the Bali meeting. Until there is a collective decision, Venezuela will not change its prices," he emphasized. The minister of energy and mines of Venezuela feels that because of the Iran-Iraq war, the industrialized countries have begun to use their reserve of oil, which is estimated to cover 100 days' supply.

Referring to last week's decision to increase residual fuel, Calderon Berti stressed that this move was made for seasonal reasons and has nothing to do with OPEC decisions. He explained that when it gets cold in the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, there is always a recovery in the price of residual fuels, which later suffer a loss when winter is over.

Calderon Berti returned to the issue of the Iran-Iraq war, stating that the conflict will have effects on the other OPEC nations. However, he said that there is a collective conviction that OPEC will continue as an instrument of the oil countries and the Third World.

He stressed that Venezuela's position is one of friendship with the other members of the organization and to this end is making efforts to strengthen the unity of the petroleum exporters. These Venezuelan stands will be taken to the next OPEC meeting to be held on 15 December in Bali, Indonesia, observed the minister.

BRAZIL TO RECEIVE 30,000 MORE BARRELS OF OIL DAILY

PA120303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 11 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuela will daily sell Brazil 30,000 barrels of petroleum in addition to that covered by the agreement in effect since the beginning of this year, Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti announced today. Calderon told the press that Venezuela will sell a total of 2 million barrels of additional petroleum to Venezuela during 1980.

Brazil previously obtained half of its imported petroleum from Iran and Iraq. These countries had guaranteed approximately 400,000 barrels per day until they began their war.

In 1979, Venezuela sold Brazil 23,000 barrels of crude daily. This volume was increased to 50,000 barrels per day in January, 1980, when a bilateral agreement went into effect.

Calderon Berti said that Venezuela is acting as Brazil's liaison with other OPEC countries to help in procuring additional supplies. At the moment Venezuela can only supply 100,000 barrels a day in addition to what is already planned, according to the minister of energy and mines.

In accordance with a conservation program for the exploitation of this nonrenewable resource, Venezuela plans to produce a maximum of 2.2 million barrels per day. At the most, it will export 1.89 million barrels per day. Both amounts indicate a drop of 9.06 and 13.19 percent, respectively, in comparison with 1979 levels.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

PA151945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-16

[Communique of Panamanian Electoral Tribunal]

[Text] So that the general public can learn the results of the 28 September elections to elect the provincial representatives who will complete the National Legislation Council and the probable dates when the credentials will be given to the winners in these elections, the electoral tribunal is providing the following results in the nine provinces and the San Blas region:

Bocas del Toro

The provincial board declared the following candidates as winners:

Legislator: Rodrigo Eberto Martinez
Alternate: Ernesto Pitti Guerra, Independents
Legislator: Rene Osvaldo Vargas Castillo
Alternate: Cesar Luis Romero Alvarado, Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)
The credentials will be handed out on 15 October at 1000 in Bocas del Toro. Luis Carlos Noriega, magistrate president of the tribunal will preside over this ceremony.

Cocle

The provincial board declared as winners the following:

Legislator: Targidio Antonio Bernal Guardia
Alternate: Juan Manuel Peralta Rios, Liberal Party (PL)
Legislator: Roberto Gabriel Ramos Tapia
Alternate: Gerardo Garces Sanchez, PL
The credentials were handed out on 13 October in the provincial governor's office by Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, electoral tribunal magistrate vice president.

Colon

The provincial board declared as winning candidates the following:

Legislator: Jaime Ricardo Fernandez Urriola
Alternate: Hector Virgilio Adles Vasque, Independents
Legislator: Abelardo Antonio Quijano
Alternate: Apolonio Acosta, PRD
Requests for a recount in five polls in Donoso District have been filed. It is believed that this review will not affect the final election results in this province, so credentials will be handed out to the candidates declared to be the winners on 14 October in the governor's office. Electoral tribunal member Rolando Murgas Torraza will hand out the credentials.

Chiriqui

The provincial board declared as winning candidates the following:

Legislator: Nestor Gutierrez
Alternate: Nellys Matos, Christian Democratic Party (PDC)
Legislator: Camilo Franceschi
Alternate: Gilberto Alvarez, PDC
Arsenio Obaldia has challenged the results in some polls in different places of the province, but he later turned over power to Dr Rogelio Arosemena Guardia to act in his name. Arosemena Guardia has withdrawn all the challenges. Therefore, since the legal period for the proclamation to be firmly established will have been fulfilled, Magistrate Vice President Arturo Morgan Morales will hand out the credentials to the declared winners on 15 October at 1000.

Darien

The provincial board has not declared winners because three challenges against three polling tables are still pending. A decision declaring the challenges as extemporaneous has been issued but Efrain de Gracia has requested a repeal.

Herrera

The provincial board declared as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Arnulfo Escalona Rios
Alternate: Marcos Aurelio Huerta, PL
Legislator: Cesar Pereira Burgos
Alternate: Jose Maria Rodriguez, PL.
Since there were no challenges of any kind, Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president of the electoral tribunal, handed the credentials to the winning candidates on 7 October.

Los Santos

The provincial board declared as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Aristides Ananias Amaya
Alternate: Plinio Pinzon Ulloa, PRD
Legislator: Dario A. Gonzalez Parrilla
Alternate: Arcelio Bernal Batista, PL.
Since there were no challenges of any kind, Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president of the tribunal, handed the credentials to the winners in the provincial governor's office on 7 October.

Panama

The provincial board has not declared the winning candidates because in the first place an appeal for the annulment of the elections held in the province was filed by the legal representative of independent candidate Olimpo Saez. The appeal was declared to be extemporaneous. The decision was duly announced and remains firm and executed. Nevertheless, the board sent to the electoral tribunal three notes requesting consultation on some doubts expressed by the representatives of some candidates and parties. These consultations are in the process of being answered. They will soon be answered and the provincial board will then proceed to definitely certify the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes as follows:

Legislator: Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque
Alternate: Antonio Yau, PRD
Legislator: Raul de Jesus Montenegro Diviazo
Alternate: Andres Barria Montero, PRD.

Veraguas

The provincial board proclaimed as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Erasmo de Jesus Sanchez Oliver
Alternate: Eric Ernesto Chi Rodriguez, PRD.
Legislator: Alvaro Vernaza Herrera
Alternate: Jaime Javier Mendez Clavel, PRD.
Nevertheless, this declaration is dependent on certain appeals of annulment which have been presented, requests for a recount of some polls and the request to hold new elections in some places where they were not held.

San Blas

The provincial board declared the following winner:

Legislator: Alicio Atilio Rivera Iglesias
Alternate: Andres Iglesias Morales, PRD.
Since there was no challenge in this region electoral tribunal Dr Rolando Murgas Torrazza handed the credentials to the winning candidate on 7 October.

Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, magistrate president, Arturo Morgan Morales, magistrate vice president, Rolando Murgas Torraza, magistrate, Everardo E. Tomlinson H., secretary general.

PRD OFFICIAL VERNAZA CLAIMS 'TREASON' IN ELECTIONS

PA130029 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Gerardo Gonzalez Vernaza, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has stated that there was treason in the recent legislative elections. Until now, other political groups have blamed election problems on the electoral tribunal.

In an impromptu speech in Santa Ana Park on Friday afternoon, in connection with a rally organized by the PRD--during which there was much liquor--that depended on the mandatory attendance of public employees, Gonzalez said: "Here in Santa Ana I am asking for an explanation as to why 50,000 members of our party were left out of the lists while all the members of the opposition parties were included in those lists. The investigations commission appointed by the president must publicly state who is responsible for this treason."

Gonzalez said that in spite of this, the PRD won the 28 September elections when for the first time the PRD competed with new parties and obtained more votes than all the parties put together. He noted that "when the votes obtained by the Popular Broad Front, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democracy are added up, they still obtained fewer votes than we did."

Later, speaking with bitterness and anger, Gonzalez made it evident that not all those who work with the government agree with the PRD or with what they have chosen to call "the process." He said that "the worst part is that there are people who claim to be with the process and the government, but have helped the enemy and we are going to fix that after 11 October."

Gonzalez announced that they are going to initiate an investigation in each corregimiento, in each voting place, to determine "why we won where we won and why we lost where we lost" on the 28th.

Gonzalez said that they will govern with responsibility with the best men of the fatherland, the PRD men. He also noted that women, who do not have much representation in the government despite the fact that they are the soul of the PRD victory, want more participation in the government, and "the PRD, on the word of its secretary general, will grant that."

Gonzalez charged that on the eve of 11 October "the gringos are playing smart. With the excuse of the elections, they are violating the treaties in front of our own noses." He said that President Royo and Vice President de la Espriella must explain to the people what is happening with the treaty violations.

Mr Gonzalez concluded his demonstrative speech stating: "We are not going to wait until they make a decision in the United States. Our people have decided to start complying with the treaty right now. We are not going to wait until the year 2000, with the treaties being violated in front of our own noses. Our people were patient enough until 1977 and now that this paper has been signed we will make sure it is respected."

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST LEADERS' ILLEGAL ENTRY

PA150251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government this afternoon presented a formal protest to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in connection with the illegal entry into Costa Rican territory by several Sandinist leaders yesterday.

Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri told ACAN-EFE that the protest had been filed through the Ministry of Foreign Relations. He said that the Costa Rican Government considered it a violation of national territory when two Nicaraguan Air Force planes carrying a group of Sandinist leaders headed by Vice Minister Eden Pastora and Panamanian guerrilla Hugo Spadafora arrived at a miniairport located in Barra de Colorado. It was said that the Sandinist leaders were coming from a party in San Juan del Sur in Nicaraguan territory.

Cordero Croceri said that the note clearly establishes that in view of the cordial and friendly relations and the understanding that exists between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the government hopes there will be no more such incidents. It was added that although Eden Pastora is a nationalized Costa Rican and may enter the nation, the others are foreigners and they possessed no documents from the immigration office. Futhermore, they should have requested permission to bring the two aircraft, especially since they are military.

The Sandinists were detained for 4 hours at Barra del Colorado, Pastora's center of commercial operations when he resided in Costa Rica, until documents were drawn up by a notary public.

The minister of the presidency also reported that although all were carrying weapons, they did not unload them from the planes. He also said that the Costa Rican chief executive expects a long explanation from the Nicaraguan Government in connection with this incident which has been cause for an official protest.

Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc was very upset over the incident and praised the work of the rural guards who detained the Sandinist leaders. "Costa Rica is not a mere pasture. We have laws here and the authorities are here to enforce them," the official added.

The Public Security Ministry delivered to the presidency a long report, which was the basis for the Costa Rican Government's official protest.

COLONEL LINKS GOVERNMENT TO ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA141700 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Col Guillermo Marti yesterday told the legislative assembly commission which is investigating the trafficking of arms that million of colones are involved in the smuggling of arms from Cuba. Marti mentioned the possibility that the Costa Rican Government could be involved with the Sandinists and international communists in this business. According to Marti, 250,000 pounds of arms are still in the country, which represents a threat to peace in Costa Rica, and he is sure that the communists here already have their hands on some of those arms.

Colonel Marti insisted that the commission investigate top government officials, including President Rodrigo Carazo, who has said that he will assume all responsibility; former Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey; Interior Ministry deputy chief Guillermo Azofeifa and Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc because they were the ones giving the orders. The other people involved were just obeying orders.

Confusion plus some violent words resulted when pilot Fernando Kohkemper said that the arms did not come from Cuba and that he never flew to Cuba to bring arms. Both Colonel Marti and Major Fallas told the commission that everyone knows that the arms came from Cuba. Kohkemper refused to talk to newsmen and did not allow reporters to take pictures.

Colonel Marti reiterated his concern over what seems to be the government's inability to cope with the situation. Marti said that some 30 flights were made to Cuba to bring arms in during the war in Nicaragua. He added that approximately 1 million pounds of arms were smuggled into the country, of which 250,000 pounds still are in Costa Rica. Colonel Marti told the members of the commission that he never saw any Costa Rican receive money for the arms smuggled into the country.

Colonel Marti again mentioned President Carazo's son, the late Rolando Carazo, in the trafficking of arms. According to Marti, he has received death threats and if anything should happen to him, he directly blames President Carazo. From what Colonel Marti has said, everything seems to indicate that the Costa Rican Government is involved in the arms trafficking.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA ANNOUNCES 1982 ELECTIONS, AMNESTY FOR TERRORISTS

PA151912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta celebrated here today its first anniversary in power, announcing elections for a constituent assembly in 1982 and presidential elections for 1983 as well as amnesty for persons involved in terrorist activities.

The announcements were made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the two militarymen on the government team. He added that the government is making preparations to reopen the national university, which was taken over by the army on 26 June. Neither the date of the amnesty decree nor the scope of such amnesty have been announced. Gutierrez said that the steps "will contribute to reasserting this government's democratic roots."

Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democratic leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who are also members of the junta, spoke previously over a radio and television network.

Majano emphasized the significance of 15 October, the date of the military coup that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero 1 year ago. "One cannot speak of human rights in El Salvador amid so much spilled blood, of so many lost lives of so many dismembered families," Majano said in the only official reference to the over 6,000 deaths that have taken place in El Salvador in the last 10 months because of the political violence.

Majano affirmed that the socioeconomic changes that have been launched in El Salvador--state control of banking, nationalization of foreign trade and the agrarian reform--began immediately after 15 October and were embodied as laws promulgated by the present government.

Duarte said that the anniversary of the coup confirmed the willingness of the armed forces not to let themselves be used any longer by privileged sectors. "Today is the first anniversary of the military coup headed by Colonel Gutierrez," Duarte said.

Some 100,000 government employees today are enjoying a day of rest with pay by virtue of a decree issued Tuesday by the junta. The public appearance of the five members of the junta took place at the government's farm installation in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of the capital, in the presence of a large concentration of peasants.

Gutierrez said the junta is prepared to turn over power to whoever wins the 1983 elections.

He announced the appointment in the near future of the members of central elections council which will initiate the electoral process for a constituent assembly in 1982.

Gutierrez guaranteed the autonomy of the university, which does not mean "extraterritoriality," he said. Gutierrez added that the youths who avail themselves of the amnesty will enjoy all the government's protection and security. He affirmed that the regime claims "a positive balance despite the present difficulties."

The junta leader added that El Salvador is the victim of social democracy and international communism, which are "in addition, promoting violence and are determined to maintain and intensify violence in order to gain their objectives."

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA DISCUSSES VIOLENCE, CAUSES

PA151501 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Statement by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister, during revolutionary government junta members' visit to Chalatenango; no date given--live or recorded]

[Text] Violence is the big problem in El Salvador. Internationally, to speak of El Salvador is to speak of violence and to speak of violence is to speak of El Salvador. Rather than wondering how we can solve the problem, as you have asked, perhaps one should ask who is promoting violence in addition to what are its causes. That question will, no doubt, lead us more than anything else to a logical conclusion.

A revolutionary process is now underway in this country, a process of profound changes evident to the local citizens and to other nations. The fundamental objective of this process is to put an end to systems unsuited for this country and to make some changes in the standard of living of Salvadorans. It is truly a revolution but, it is following a democratic (course) and it has sent one condition: As has been stated, it is a revolution outside the Marxist-Leninist pattern.

Who is being most hurt by violence right now? The government and the armed forces. Why? Why the interest in promoting violence? Why kill? Why destroy? The truth is that after trying to get a classic armed people's insurrection underway, which never happened, the argument used to motivate some people was exhausted. But when the revolution occurred in this country where land has been (distributed), where control over economic power has changed, where foreign trade is under control, the demagogic standards that some people were still trying to use to fool others have been practically discarded. There is no other alternative but to promote violence. In this regard we feel that the armed forces have a very important role to play to try to solve this problem. But so far, loyal to their duty and within a strictly legal framework, the armed forces have tried to curb violence only to a minimal degree because we expect to reach a political solution instead of a military one. As we have pointed out before, when we run out of political solutions there has to be a military one and at least an equal opportunity should be provided for simultaneous political and military solutions.

In this regard, the armed forces have tried to promote a climate of peace and tranquillity which we are certain the entire Salvadoran people, all of you, long for. You all long to live better, to achieve your goals and to work in peace. But the armed forces are fighting violence which, you know, is merciless. Our soldiers are sacrificing themselves. What the military wants is not to be feared by the Salvadoran people. Of course, we want to be respected, but respected as an authority capable of solving problems. We are the first to be convinced that in order to command respect we in the armed forces must also show respect. I think we are doing everything possible to end violence, which is not easy for this government to do now, particularly if we bear in mind that the only thing left for those opposed to this change process to do, whether they be on the rightwing or leftwing, is to promote violence so we will be criticized, singled out, judged and called a nation of uncontrollable violence. Look for the causes and you will find those who are promoting violence. But controlling it is not just a problem for the armed forces and the government. It required your participation because the armed forces, as we have stated, are not committed to anyone but the people.

Therefore, you can rest assured that the armed forces are present, ready, capable and they will never hesitate to go against the enmies of this government, the enemies of the armed forces, the enemies of the people who are undoubtedly the ones promoting violence right now. Thank you.

MAJANO DECRIES ARMY'S RIGHTWING SYMPATHIES

PA150316 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A Salvadoran opposition leader says that the junta is killing the people and that there is violence everywhere. This year political motivations have caused more than 5,500 deaths according to information issued by the Catholic Church.

According to Col Adolfo Majano, the government's problem lies less in the violent attack of the political left, whose motivations can be annulled by means of reforms, than in the violence of the political extreme right, whose sequence of (?demands) seems endless. At least part of the 30,000-man armed forces supports this violence, diplomatic observers believe.

In order to gain [words indistinct] all the force must be exerted to control the rightist violence. This is a shame for all of us and a great danger for my country, Colonel Majano said and added: We need a reorganization and a reorientation of the armed forces. We must have an attitude of support for the people and democracy. For 40 years, prior to the rebellion of the young officers, the armed forces were the instrument of the social class dominating the economy harassed by the effects of the political crisis. The country now strives to keep its economy alive. Violence by extremist groups is regretted by the National Association of Private Enterprise which sees that violence is placing our economy on the verge of collapse. There are hardly any new private investments, unemployment in San Salvador has increased by at least 20 percent after the gross national income was reduced by 4 percent last year and this year a 6 percent reduction is foreseen if the government fails to implement an emergency $360 million investment plan announced in May. However, if the government does not control the violence the situation will remain the same.

This situation has helped the Salvadoran business world accept the reforms as unavoidable although somewhat belated. We neither promote nor support a return to the past, the industry and commerce productive alliance, said. We accept that the reforms are needed.

POLICE REPORT 100 VIOLENT DEATHS IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA160426 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0659 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Oct (LATIN)--The revolutionary government junta has reached its first anniversary today at a time when the political violence that rocks the country has taken another 100 lives during the last 24 hours, according to police reports.

The latest clashes in the central and northern part of the country have climaxed 12 months of the greatest violence ever recorded in the country, where a civilian-military junta confronts violence from the extreme left and right. The press under secretary, Col Nicolas Carranza said, referring to reports from Zacatecoluca, San Vicente, Chalatenango, Usulutan and Gotera, that the army is confronting extremist groups in these sectors but that it has not made full use of its force.

The press under secretary said that the troops have not used artillery or paratroopers since no general offensive has been launched. Carranza said that the sweeps made in the central and northern regions have only involved a fifth or sixth of the armed forces' military potential.

LEFTIST ACTIVITIES ON JUNTA'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PA160217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the clandestine Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) today blocked seven streets in San Salvador neighboring towns with buses on the first anniversary of El Salvador's civilian-military government junta.

According to reports received from the interior, similar actions occurred there and several bombs exploded, spewing leftist propaganda.

Since yesterday, combined army and security corps units have been carefully patrolling the capital due to rumors of harassment by the various Marxist-Leninist groups seeking political power through the use of weapons.

In Soyapango, 5 km east of this capital, the ERP planted bombs in four buses parked in the Route 7 terminal, which covers the run between Soyapango and the capital. One of the bombs exploded. The others were deactivated, but all four buses were considerably damaged.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, PRIVATE SECTOR CRITICIZE JUNTA

PA140253 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] In San Salvador the Catholic Church and the two major private economic groups strongly criticized the Salvadoran Government junta today, defying the state of siege. The private groups asked the junta to step down and hold an election.

According to political observers, the church has begun a counteroffensive since the government is persecuting it, as Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has reported. An editorial in the official church organ ORIENTACION today said the junta is intent on a conducting national and international campaign. It has invited the pope to visit the nation. It denies repression. It has asked other nations not to interfere but it has also suggested the creation of civil defense committees to control the subversive groups.

The Salvadoran Industrialists Association and the Chamber of Commerce for the first time criticized the U.S.-supported junta. In manifestos published by the major newspapers today, the two bodies called for returning to constitutional rule. They added that there is a veritable economic crisis in the country in view of the lack of foreign exchange which has made essential health and food items more expensive. The nationalized banks' loans have been reduced for all sectors while the Central Reserve Bank has doubled its credit.

The economic organizations reported that the Central Reserve Bank's issuance [of currency] is not backed by national production and this has triggered inflation. The reforms have still not benefited the large majority of the people despite what the government junta is saying, the sources added. The Salvadoran private sector wants to return to de jure rule and end the de facto government. In conclusion it called on the civilian-military government to stop enacting laws rife with empty words, inconsistencies and even contradictions which denote an obvious lack of legislative savvy.

ARCHBISHOP DEPLORES VIOLENCE, ATTACKS ON CHURCHES

PA130242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The creation of "bands of uncontrolled armed civilians," the "repression of defenseless people by military troops and armed rightist groups" and recent raiding of churches and convent houses were reported here today by the archbishop of El Salvador.

"If anything happens to the fathers of Aguilares, we know who will be to blame," said Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran Archdiocese in his Sunday homily.

The people of Aguilares witnessed the slaying of the first priest in El Salvador 3 and 1/2 years ago. He was Rutilio Grande. After the death of this Jesuit, eight more priests, including Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, have been killed in this Central American nation. Aguilares is about 32 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

Rivera y Damas reported that the church and the town's convent house had been invaded by government troops. "They even stole the money in the church's poor boxes," he said. The raid "is additional proof of the government troops' persecution of the church," added Rivera y Damas, who had already condemned the killing of a family in Chalatenango, in northern Salvador, by presumed rightists.

The prelate condemned this week's killing of diocese priest, a member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee, a high-ranking leader of the Christian Democratic Party and South African diplomat Archibald Gardner Dunn. Regarding Dunn, Rivera y Damas asked the Marxist Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces to reveal the place where they buried the body of the former South African ambassador in El Salvador, whom they "executed" after holding him captive more than 10 months.

Rivera y Damas voiced concern over the government measure of creating "uncontrolled armed bands" in towns in the interior of the nation. According to the prelate, persons are being forced to join these armed groups sponsored by the government and were even encouraged in a public statement by Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic leader on the ruling junta.

The archbishop also deplored the proliferation of telephones in cities in the interior. People are being encouraged to use them to report "suspicious activities" without giving their names. This system has the historic dishonor of having been used by totalitarian regimes of the past, said Rivera y Damas. After two telephones were installed in San Salvador, some of the main cities in the interior are also getting these telephones. They are being promoted on radio, television and newspapers, where people are being told: "You can help your armed forces" pacify the nation.

After noting the increase of armed action by leftist groups, Rivera y Damas said that repression by the military and by armed rightist groups is befalling defenseless people.

The prelate said that both armed guerrillas and government troops have sustained many casualties in clashes in the north of Morazan and Chalatenango Departments.

He deplored the acts of terrorism which preclude harvesting in the countryside and said that the death of nine priests in El Salvador in the past 3 years "must bring about a more just and fraternal country."

SPOKESMAN DENIES FDR LINKS WITH PANAMANIAN BRIGADE

PA151652 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] "The so-called Anastasio Aquino Brigade does not have any links with the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations and what it seeks is to cause problems to the international work of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and to distract the Panamanian people from giving their solidaristic support to our cause," Alfredo Monge, official representative of the FDR, said in a news conference. The FDR is a political organization which includes all the sectors which oppose the military-Christian democratic junta of that Central American country.

"Our organizations," Monge added, "are not terrorist groups. They are revolutionary and do not need to create clandestine organizations outside of El Salvador. [paragraph continues]

They certainly do not want to cause problems for the Panamanian people and government. Therefore, we are telling the people and the media that this is a maneuver to endanger the physical integrity of those who work in favor of the Salvadoran people and to denigrate our revolutionary organizations. We state that our organizations will not be responsible for the actions of the Anastasio Aquino Brigade."

Monge also condemned the training of Salvadoran troops on Yankee military bases in the Canal area. "This is a flagrant violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The United States is supporting the current Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta in a war of extermination against our people," he added.

"Since their genocidal policy against the Salvadoran people has been unmasked and in view of the scope of the international solidarity which has contributed to their defeat in various parts of the world on several occasions. Imperialism and the Central American reactionaries are desperately carrying out maneuvers to confuse international opinion about our revolutionary and democratic plans and the nature of our organizations."

Monge said he is confident in the solidaristic relations between the FDR and the Panamanian people and their organizations and he hopes they will be strengthened within the framework of mutual respect and the common interests of the two peoples. Dr Carlos Perez Herrera, chairman of the Farabundo Marti Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, gave details of the campaign of solidarity with the brother people of Central America and announced that a march will be held on 15 October starting at Porras Plaza and ending at Santa Ana Park.

FPL DENIES PART IN PDC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S DEATH

PA160254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine People's Liberation Forces (FPL) today denied responsibility for the killing of Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Melvin Rigoberto Orellana, who was killed by terrorists last week in San Salvador.

An FPL communique accuses the government of being responsible for killing Orellana, secretary of national studies of the PDC. The FPL claimed that Orellana's death was the result of the "deep differences within the government" and accused PDC leaders Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich of manipulating the party.

The terrorists who killed Orellana left a red banner with the letters FPL on the vehicle which he was driving.

In another communique the FPL confirmed having received from the relatives of Salvadoran industrialist Victor Keilhauer a ransom which will serve "to finance the revolutionary war of the people." Keilhauer was released Monday in San Salvador after being held hostage for 6 months by the leftwing group.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL FORESEES DISCOVERY OF OIL DEPOSITS IN PETEN

PA151709 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tomas (Sotelo) Guzman, president of the legislature, has said that according to reports he has received, there is great certainty that new oil deposits will be found in Peten.

[Begin recording] A company is working there at present. It is financed by Texaco and is exploring these deposits. There is an 80 percent certainty of finding a new oil belt that I believe will be Guatemala's salvation for the future. [end recording]

Promising signs of large oil deposits have been found in Peten. This has spurred considerable interest among oil companies. In El Naranjo, close to the Mexican border, an Esso subsidiary is installing exploration machinery. In addition, this company is building a 200-km highway and has already constructed a modern airport suitable for landing large airplanes, even at night. These are the planes which have seemed so mysterious to inhabitants of Peten. They are used for transporting oil exploration machinery and equipment to El Naranjo.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES GASOLINE PRICE REDUCTION

PA150239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today reduced the price of gasoline by $0.05. The reduction stems from a drop in the price of reconstituted oil effected in September by the Caribbean refineries which supply this country with Venezuelan crude. The reduction went into effect immediately, bringing to $1.95 the price of one gallon of American "super" gasoline which formerly cost $2.00. A gallon of regular gas now costs $1.91 instead of $1.96.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES FIGHT AGAINST COFFEE RUST

PA152028 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry has taken over the [word indistinct] work against coffee rust.

The problems being confronted by Guatemalan authorities in their efforts to fight coffee rust have forced the government to take over directly the work of controlling, researching, fighting and erradicating coffee rust in the area bordering El Salvador.

Another obstacle has arisen in addition to the sociopolitical problems in El Salvador. It is the absence of the cooperation which had been specifically scheduled by some international service organizations to help fight the blight.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO MEETS WITH HIGH OFFICIALS

PA151520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Armando Arevalo report from Tegucigalpa--live]

[Text] Great expectation and much sympathy were noted with regard to the visit made to this country by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

In a news conference from the capital at the Nicaraguan Embassy, D'Escoto charged that some members of the Honduran Army are cooperating with counterrevolutionaries from Honduras.

Miguel d'Escoto added that this situation would be brought up in the meeting he would hold later with President Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Some hours later, D'Escoto met with Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra as well as with the president of the republic. In making the charges mentioned earlier, D'Escoto said he was aware that the Honduran Government is making every effort to prevent Nicaraguans residing in Honduras from interfering in Nicaraguan internal politics from Honduras.

Asked about the upcoming signing of a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador, D'Escoto said that he supports it, as long as the peace treaty signed harms neither of the two countries.

Also, the Nicaraguan foreign minister ruled out a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in the near future.

It is expected that in the next few hours the press secretariat of the presidency of Honduras will issue a detailed report on the topics discussed by Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, President Policarpo Paz Garcia and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

It had been announced that before his departure the Nicaraguan foreign minister would meet with Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the National Constituent Assembly, but this report has not yet been confirmed.

NICARAGUA

FSLN, JUNTA MEMBERS SPEAK AT SAN CARLOS FESTIVITIES

PA150205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The residents of San Carlos, Rio San Juan Department, today celebrate the anniversary of the 13 October 1977 attack [on the San Carlos garrison] by the Sandinist Front.

On this anniversary, the directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the government junta wished not only to participate in the festivities in San Carlos with speeches and flags but with the inauguration of specific projects. The Sandinist 13 de Octubre radio station and telephone communications with the rest of the country were inaugurated. Health and education aid by internationalist teachers and doctors has also been sent to the area.

San Carlos and other nearby towns will now have a station which will be concerned about their cultural and educational needs. They will now be able to hear national news and instructions of our Sandinist vanguard instead of just hearing Costa Rican news as occurred in the past. Radio 13 de Octubre will be heard in Rio San Juan Department as well as in Chontales and part of Zelaya.

Electronics technicians of the Sandinist communications system are in San Carlos today. They will train the young people of San Carlos who are interested in careers in the radio field. Radio 13 de Octubre will be at the service of those Nicaraguans who in the past were isolated but who are now linked to all of Nicaragua thanks to the two modern ships which will provide services between San Carlos and Granada and to the Lanica Airline flights to San Carlos.

Several projects were inaugurated in San Carlos today. Shortly before the ceremony, the people who had gathered at the Ernesto Chato Medrano Plaza sang the national anthem. A representative of the FSLN departmental committee then delivered the first speech. He stressed the revolution's projects to help the town.

Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz also apoke on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate. The struggle continues, he said. The war is not over and San Carlos should continue the struggle begun in October 1977. There are still enemies lying in wait for the process, Ruiz said. These enemies include those beyond the borders. Those who plot inside the country and those who want to bring back Somozism. The order to fight continues to live in the Nicaraguans' hearts, the commander said. The orders are not only to fight the enemies of the past but also to fight ignorance, illiteracy, social underdevelopment and the problems of our people. The struggle is now for the reconstruction, Henry Ruiz said. If yesterday you fought to be free, today you should fight to control your own resources and wealth. It is your decision. Long live the eternal memory of the martyrs who made possible the victory of the revolution, Comdr Henry Ruiz said.

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez delivered the closing speech. He said: Your presence here is very significant because we know how far you have come. This shows the revolutionary spirit of the peasants of Rio San Juan, Ramirez said. He emphasized the historic importance of 13 October. The attacks in San Carlos, Masaya and Nueva Segovia showed that the dictator could not consolidate his dictatorship. At that time Somoza and his allies thought they were winning. This might explain the attitude of some of these allies who now oppose the revolution. They wanted to see the end of Somoza but not of the National Guard.

They oppose us because a Sandinist People's Army and Sandinist people's militia have been established. The armed people are now determined to defend the achievements of this revolution. These reactionary sectors applaud the events in Bluefields, the government junta member added. He said that the Somozist sectors were the ones which provoked the events in Bluefields. Here is an excerpt of Ramirez' speech in San Carlos today:

[Begin Ramirez recording] Now, companeros, for the first time in Rio San Juan's history there is electric power in El Castillo, a town which had been totally abandoned by Somozism. There is electricity in [name indistinct]. These are advances of the revolution. We now have telephones in San Carlos and there are communications with Managua and other parts of the country. We can say that this is the beginning of the end of the isolation of Rio San Juan Department and its capital, San Carlos. [applause]

We now have a radio station link with the Rio San Juan Department. This is also very important because the companeros in the remote areas will have a way to send messages to their families. The installation of this radio station is part of a plan to establish powerful stations in remote areas of Nicaragua so that communications can be facilitated. Rio San Juan Department can now say that it has its own radio station. This is also a conquest of the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause]

Companeros, we also have many projects for the Rio San Juan Department. Some of these will begin as soon as the rainy season is over. Everything is ready to begin building a road between (Asutena) and Guasimo which will be of great service to the people of the area. It will begin to be built as soon as summer begins. In summer, there will be work on the construction of the Acoyapa-San Miguelito-San Carlos road which has a high priority among the projects of the National Reconstruction Government. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE SAYS ARMED FORCES SUFFICIENT

PA151318 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] We will have iron fists to strike at our enemies, Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez said while visiting Granada yesterday. The interior minister was accompanied by Panama's ambassador to Nicaragua and Panamanian Colonel Noriega.

During an interview granted by Comdr Tomas Borge to our correspondent, Julio Cesar Tallin, Borge said that the Nicaraguan Armed Forces are quite capable and are as strong as they have to be to defend the interests of our people. The interior minister said that the with regard to counterrevolutionary attacks, the armed forces are already in pursuit of small bands scattered around.

GOVERNMENT DENIES GIVING RANCH TO FIDEL CASTRO

PA151939 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Farming and Livestock Development Ministry categorically denied a report from a transnational news agency which says that the Nicaraguan Government gave Cuban Prime Minister [as heard] Fidel Castro a cattle ranch in Leon Department.

Salvador Mayorga, farming and livestock development deputy minister, held a news conference this afternoon to deny the transnational news agency report. The following is Companero Mayorga's statement:

[Begin recording] We definitely want to make an official statement on behalf of the ministry regarding a report from the German news agency DPA, issued on 13 October from San Salvador, which says that the Sandinist government gave Los Arcos cattle ranch to Commander Fidel Castro during his visit to Nicaragua on occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of our revolution. According to DPA, the ranch was a gift to Castro for his contribution to the defeat of the Somozist dictatorship. This is absolutely ridiculous, false and unfounded.

The news agency does not mention a reliable source from which it received the information. The Nicaraguan people know the truth quite well and are aware of the irresponsible attitude of some international news agencies which are manipulated by Somozist interests. [end recording]

JUDGE RULES IN 'SPANISH PACKAGE' SOMOZA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

PA142027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Not even former Spanish Ambassador Jose Garcia (Vanon) was spared in the ruling issued by Judge Davila Barboza in the "Spanish package" case. Arrest warrants were issued against all the suspects except Anastasio Somoza Debayle, now deceased. The judge reported that it took him 2 days to draft his ruling. He said that it is being copied today. Here's Judge Alfonso Davila Barboza explaining the ruling:

[Begin recording] As you know this case took several days and, after studying a number of documents presented by criminal prosecutor (Alberto Ortega), we began to draft the sentence on Saturday. It is being copied today. The final part of the ruling states: (Emir Gonzalez) and Luis B. Olivares are hereby (?ordered imprisoned) because they are guilty of the crimes of misappropriation of public funds, fraud and embezzlement to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

2. [number as heard] Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Joaquin Sacasa Gomez, Guillermo Cano (Parajon), Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Leon Debayle (Lagos), Carlos Ramirez Astorga, Mario Arturo Acosta, Byron Garcia and Eduardo Perez Palma are ordered imprisoned for being joint perpetrators [coautores] of the crimes of fraud, misappropriation of public funds and embezzlement committed by (Emir Gonzalez), Luis B. Olivares and Anastasio Somoza Debayle to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

3. (Emir Gonzalez), Luis B. Olivares, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Joaquin Sacasa Gomez, Guillermo Cano (Parajon), Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Leon Debayle (Lagos), Carlos Ramirez Astorga, Mario Arturo Acosta, Byron Garcia and Eduardo Perez Palma are ordered imprisoned for being perpetrators of the crimes of theft, fraud, crimes against the freedom of trade, crimes against the national economy, industry and commerce, conspiracy to commit crimes and crimes against freedom of commerce committed to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

4. The legal proceedings against Anastasio Somoza Debayle are discontinued due to his death.

5. The legal proceedings against Jose Maria Garcia (Vanon) and his wife are provisionally discontinued.

6. (?Proceedings) have been legally opened.

7. [Sentence indistinct]

8. The property of the accused is embargoed [words indistinct] of the crimes committed.

To be copied and disseminated. [Signed] Judge Alfonso Davila Barboza, Secretary Marina [name indistinct]

[Question] What has been the reaction of the defense lawyers? Will they appeal this ruling?

[Answer] They have not been notified yet. This might be done sometime today.

[Question] I'm surprised that in the ruling thename of Ambassador Garcia (Vanon) is mentioned. Can you explain the reason?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] in the course of the investigations, people who appear to have criminal links which merit a special investigation then proceedings are left open for them. That is why he appears in the ruling. He appears to be linked with these gentlemen who committed this huge fraud against Nicaragua. [end recording]

Case Against Ambassador Dropped

PA151534 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that no specific steps have been taken so far to have former Spanish Ambassador Jose Garcia called in to testify. Jose Garcia was involved in the "Spanish Package" case while he was Spanish ambassador to Nicaragua. Charges against former Ambassador Garcia and his wife were provisionally dropped by Alfonso Davila Barbasa, first district judge of Managua, who has left the case open.

Extradition Papers Against Somoza Portocarrero

PA142040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Criminal prosecutor Alberto (Gamez Ortega) is expected to travel to the United States at the end of the week to deliver documents requesting the extradition of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero and his gang of thieves. Arrest warrants were issued against them yesterday for theft and other crimes against the Nicaraguan people. Judge Davila Barboza said that all the documents have been sent to the Supreme Court and that these will probably be taken to the United States by (Gamez Ortega) at the end of the week.

DANIEL ORTEGA ANNOUNCES PARDON FOR FEMALE PRISONERS

PA110352 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra announcing a government junta decree granting pardon to imprisoned women--live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, Nicaraguan people. We are meeting with representatives of the parents of students who have now resumed classes in the primary and secondary schools. We are here in the Central American School to hold a dialogue with them about the education of their children, about their worries. In this manner we will share a common denominator among the government the vanguard and the people.

We have taken advantage of this occasion, however, to announce a decree that we think reaffirms the generosity of the Sandinist People's revolution. The National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, headed by Dr Leonte Herdocia, has asked the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to pardon female prisoners. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front's National Directorate have approved this suggestion by the human rights commission presided over by Dr Leonte Herdocia. In accordance with the principle of being generous in victory, and with the idea of giving an opportunity to these women--who, in the long run, were the victims of the Somozist tyranny and of the capitalism that the Somozist tyranny represented, which turned them into blind instruments of the excesses and abuses and even of the crimes committed by the Somozist dictatorship--we feel that it is necessary to give them a new chance.

Companero Rodrigo Reyes will read a decree that lists the names of the prisoners who will be released tonight. We want to ask our people to be understanding. More than anything else, we ask for understanding, because there were some complaints when we announced earlier that we would release women over 50. We are releasing women over 50 as well as several younger ones who committed minor crimes.

We want to urge our people to understand the need to give these people a chance, the need to give them the opportunity to become integrated into society, to become integrated into the revolution. Once outside, enjoying true freedom in this free Nicaragua, in this Sandinist Nicaragua, they should not be harassed or troubled. Let there be no vengeful spirit among those who feel they were directly attacked by any of the women who will be released. In this manner we will help strengthen the national unity and the family, for many of these women are mothers. Many of them are even grandmothers. We think our Sandinist people's revolution should give them this opportunity.

Additional Releases Planned

PA141947 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Oct (AFP)--Leonte Herdocia, president of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, announced today that another 380 prisoners will be released. At the same time, he called for a relocation of pardoned Somozists for purposes of national harmony.

Herdocia also noted the possibility that in November, the government junta may issue a new decree granting pardons to an as yet undetermined number of prisoners. The 380 prisoners, whose release was announced by Herdocia, are persons who had limited relations with the Somozist regime or who had been given light sentences and have already spent 1 year in jail.

Today, the last of a group of 70 persons left the prisons. They were the beneficiaries of a pardon granted recently by the government junta in an effort to release all prisoners who were not seriously committed to the Somozist regime overthrown in July 1979. Some 7,500 Somozists were imprisoned when the Sandinist government took office.

Herdocia said today that the pardon planned for November will probably involve some conditions such as requiring some prisoners to report periodically to the authorities. The president of the Human Rights Commission asked the media to stop using the term genocidal or other derogatory remarks in referring to the accused former military personnel "in the interest of peace and brotherhood among Nicaraguans."

PLANNING MINISTRY SAYS REACTIVATION PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

PA130433 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Planning Ministry has stated that according to the information obtained from the second evaluation of the economic reactivation plan, 97 percent of the goals of 1980 will have been accomplished.

This new victory of the people, a victory as big as that of the national literacy campaign, will see its fruits as a result of an entire year of work in the agriculture sector, in the strengthening of national unity, in the growth of class organization, in the hard work of technical and financial assistance institutions, and especially in the high degree of social awareness achieved by the workers of the countryside and the cities.

A special report from the Planning Ministry states: "The second evaluation of the economic reactivation plan for 1980 was recently concluded. This plan deals with the carrying out of the economic reactivation plan in the first 6 months of the year.

"The evaluation was made by comparing the figures given as goals with what has been already accomplished plus estimated production figures for the end of the year. According to those estimates we can already predict quite well the final results for 1980."

Just as had been expected, there was a high degree of reactivation in the agriculture and livestock sector.

It is believed that the production level of the 1978-1979 period will be reached during 1980. This indicates the importance of this sector within the plans of the revolution.

In 1978-1979, for example, Nicaragua planted 970,000 manzanas with basic grains. On the 1979-1980 agricultural year, this was reduced to 670,000 manzanas as a result of the war of liberation. This year (1980-1981) we have already planted 960,000 manzanas.

But, as we shall see, more important than the planting of that many manzanas, has been the step forward in the introduction of technology and order to production.

Preliminary figures in the production of goods such as corn, lead to the conclusion that 97 percent of the plan will be fulfilled.

We will not only have one of the largest harvests in the country's history, but what had been expected for 1980 has also been greatly surpassed.

With the planting of 340,000 manzanas of corn, there will be a production of 5.5 million quintals of corn. The plan was for the planting of 300,000 manzanas with a production of 4.1 million quintals. To accomplish this we increased the cultivated areas. In addition, the production rate per manzana, which had been estimated at 13.5 quintals, was higher.

The 1977-1978 harvest, the largest, produced only 3.9 million quintals of corn.

In the case of sesame, for example, production reached levels that place it as one of the main products of 1980. The area planted with this product was increased from 20,000 manzanas to 40,000 from 1979 to 1980. Its production for the same years increased from 181,900 quintals to 440,000 quintals. The 1978 production was 126,000 quintals.

However, it is in cotton where the economic reactivation plan shows the most positive results. Of the 170,000 manzanas that were to be planted, only 150,000 were actually cultivated but the yield per manzana increased from 30 quintals to 40 thus permitting a harvest of 5.1 million quintals, the equivalent of a 209 percent increase compared with the 1979-1980 agriculture year.

The 1980 program accomplished its goals in the beef and milk sectors: 118.1 million pounds and 98.6 million liters, respectively.

This does not mean we will overcome the milk deficit that Nicaragua has historically endured, the Planning Ministry report notes, but we will reach the partial recovery goals included in the 1980 plan.

The destructive effects of the war on the industrial installations was the first obstacle to reaching a 100 percent reactivation in the industrial sector.

The general goals of between 90 and 95 percent industrial reactivation can be considered an accomplished fact.

For example, we can cite as an example the factory El Porvenir, which was owned by Somoza. During the first 3 or 4 months of the year it produced nothing, since its machines had not received adequate maintenance for the past 2 years. This is an important enterprise that will play in the future a determining role in Nicaragua's textile production. Because of its machinery problem and the need to obtain the raw material it needs, this factory will have only a 70 percent reactivation.

Regarding lumber, chemicals and other products, the Planning Ministry report states:

"The same"--referring to the case of the textiles--"can be said of lumber and chemical products. In the case of lumber, due to the poor condition of the roads and to the damage in sawmills, the felling of trees, which is done during the first months of the year, could not be carried out. In the case of chemical products, the drop in the planting of cotton in the 1979-1980 period resulted in an accumulation of products in the industries that produce insecticides and other products used in the production of cotton."

Regarding this, it is worthwhile to note that because of the traditional structures of our production, the planting of cotton sets the conditions for the movement of other products of the country and any variation in its production affects many other aspects of the nation's production life.

There was a drop in the production of oil derived from cotton seeds.

In the metal-mechanic industrial sector, Nicaragua reached a high degree of reactivation, especially in the cases of Metasa and Inca [not further identified]. The same is true for the clothes sector where collective production plays an important role. The same applies to the tobacco and beverage industries.

Paradoxically, such a quick reactivation was not expected in these two industries.

In the mining sector, the high price of gold made it an excellent securer of foreign exchange. In the fishing industry the solidarity and unselfish aid of the fraternal people of Cuba permitted the recovery of a large percentage of the fishing fleet. The little or no fishing done in 1979 permitted the renewal of the sea life. The price increase for fish in the international market sealed the success of the plan in this field.

In the construction sector the reactivation has been between 70 and 75 percent.

Although during the first 6 months of the year there were 70,000 jobs in the construction sector, this sector's reactivation was only between 70 and 75 percent.

Problems regarding capacity to implement the projects were the Achilles heel of this sector.

In general terms, the Nicaraguan people have achieved a great victory in the field of production. New and harder battles are in store, but we are sure of one thing: Unite! Unity and organization are the road of the revolution.

BRIEFS

WORKERS FEDERATION JOINS WFTU--The Jose Benito Escobar Perez Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has affiliated itself to the WFTU. Companera Olga Aviles Lopez, secretary of international relations of the CST, said she believes the CST had a historic duty to join the WFTU. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

YOUTHS TO BULGARIA--Some 20 Nicaraguan youths of a group of 35 will leave for Bulgaria on Monday, 6 October, to attend universities there. They will be enrolled in careers in agronomy, farm machinery, animal husbandry, irrigation, drainage and medicine. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

BCIE LOAN--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has granted a $2 million, 20 million cordobas, loan to the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation for the research of nonrenewable resources in the Atlantic and the Limon mine. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

REACTIVATION OF MINES--The Finance and Planning Ministries have supplied $225 million for the reactivation of the San Alpino, La Reina and La Libertad mines. These three mines had been inactive for several decades. There are five mines in the country right now. They have produced 30,000 ounces of gold and 74,000 of silver over the past 14 months. This has resulted in $35 million in foreign exchange for Nicaragua. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS--The National Development Bank granted more than 16 million cordobas in loans to small and medium cattlement in Boaco during the first 8 months of 1980. This bank also gave 8,305,000 cordobas to small corn producers in Masaya Department to sow 3,700 manzanas. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ANNOUNCES PARDON OF U.S. CITIZENS

PA151944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban Government has decided to pardon all U.S. citizens imprisoned in Cuba for having committed various crimes.

A note issued by the Foreign Ministry indicated that this is a sovereign decision which responds to the numerous requests of the relatives of those citizens as well as of social organizations, personalities and members of the U.S. Congress. The note added that the measure is also consistent with the traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the Cuban and U.S. peoples.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry indicated that these U.S. citizens will be released after the necessary paperwork is completed and then they will be able to choose a country for future residence according to their possibilities and wishes.

LEADERS, PEOPLE HONOR SOYUZ 38 COSMONAUTS

Welcoming Ceremonies

FL101515 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1435 GMT on 10 Oct begins live coverage from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport where welcoming ceremonies will be held for Soviet and Cuban Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the honor guard at the airport tarmac as a television announcer reports that everything is ready to welcome the cosmonauts. He says the airport is decorated with Cuban and Soviet flags as well as "the Red flag of the proletariat." The people are seen carrying small flags. Television staff announcer Manolo Ortega reports from the airport control tower and makes radio contact with the plane. Tamayo Mendez reports that the plane is just minutes away from landing. He also expresses satisfaction with the joint space flight adding that he feels "proud to belong to the Cuban people" which he represented in space.

At 1441 GMT, the plane is seen making its landing approacy. The Aeroflot Il-62 jet lands at 1442 GMT and then taxis to a stop in front of the air terminal. A mural on the terminal building shows the two cosmonauts, Romanenko and Tamayo, in their space suits.

At 1447 GMT, Fidel and Raul Castro are seen walking toward the plane accompanied by other officials. Romanenko and Tamayo leave the plane and are welcomed at the foot of the ramp by the Castro brothers. Romanenko and Tamayo are followed by Cosmonaut Training Chief Vladimir Shatalov and other Cuban backup Cosmonaut trainee Jose Armando Lopez Falcon. Fidel Castro embraces them all.

The official welcoming ceremony begins at 1456 GMT with the playing of the Cuban and Soviet national anthems as the cameras focus on the respective flags and cut to shots of Castro and the cosmonauts and still shots of the latter. After the national anthems, Castro, Romanenko and Tamayo inspect the honor guard. Thereafter, they greet party and government officials at a reception line. Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega is among the officials greeting the cosmonauts. This is the first monitored report of Ortega's presence in Cuba. The diplomatic corps as well as military personnel accredited to Cuba also welcome the cosmonauts.

Pioneers then present flowers to Castro, Romanenko and Tamayo. They then take a position in front of the terminal building and the military band and honor guard pass in review at 1050 GMT marking the end of the official welcoming ceremony. Castro then speaks briefly with the cosmonauts, and they get in an open car to begin the motorcade through Havana streets. The motorcade leaves the airport at 1509 GMT.

Awards Ceremony

FL111818 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 11 October begins its regularly scheduled newscast with live color coverage of the ceremony during which the Soyuz 38 crew, Cuba's Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and the USSR's Yuriy Romanenko, are to be decorated. The ceremony is at the Reception Hall of the Palace of the Revolution in Havana. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene.

At 0002 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro enters the hall flanked by Cosmonauts Tamayo and Romanenko. Cosmonaut Training Chief Vladimir Shatalov and Cuban backup Cosmonaut Jose Armando Lopez Falcon are also seen entering the hall. The camera pans the government officials and guests at the ceremony, among whom can be seen Cuban Politburo members Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Pedro Miret, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Jose Machado Ventura; Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Leonel Soto; and Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega. A color guard enters carrying the Soviet and Cuban flags. The ceremony begins with the playing of the Cuban and Soviet national anthems. At 0005 GMT, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro begins to speak. He ends his speech at 0010 GMT. Fidel Castro then pins the Hero of the Republic of Cuba medals on the four cosmonauts amid applause.

At 0020 GMT, Tamayo thanks Cuba for the honor and the USSR for the opportunity and hospitality it extended him. He speaks for approximately 7 minutes. Romanenko follows, speaking in Russian along the same lines for some 5 minutes. A simultaneous Spanish translation is provided. At 0033 GMT, the flag bearers march out of the hall and coverage concludes.

Raul Castro Speech

FL131216 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, during ceremony to decorate Soyuz 38 cosmonauts Romanenko and Tamayo at Havana's Palace of the Revolution--live]

[Text] Comrades, we are here tonight to carry out a mission both formal and joyous. The enthusiasm of the people, overflowing the avenues of our capital this morning, has invaded this hall where we intend, first, to declare, by decision of the Council of State, the USSR's pilot-cosmonaut Col Yuriy Romanenko and cosmonaut-researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, Heroes of the Republic of Cuba, a designation they earned with the complete fulfillment of the tasks related to the first Soviet-Cuban space flight by virtue of the Intercosmos program. In this way, our socialist state, certain that it is interpreting the feelings of all our people, demonstrates its gratitude and pays the highest honor to those who have done an invaluable service to our fatherland and to humanity.

Time will pass and new achievements will fill us with legitimate pride; our country will attain its great historic goal, the building of socialism and communism and the generations of Cubans who have witnessed the feat that you accomplished will hand down to our offspring an account of the days they lived from the afternoon of 18 September to the moment that the descent module softlanded in the remote steppe in Kazakhstan. Well beyond our borders, all sensible persons had the opportunity to reflect and understand that the Salyut 6-Soyuz 37-Soyuz 38 orbital complex constituted a scientific feat of deep political content and historic scope.

The extraordinary worldwide repercussions of the first joint Soviet-Cuban flight accomplished with the decisive assistance of the Salyut 6 crew, the heroic comrades Lt Col Leonid Popov and Eng Valeriy Ryumin, allow us to assume that many persons all over the world have pondered over the fact that the crew of the Soyuz 38 came from two nations very distant from each other and characterized by a notable inequality in their levels of economic and social development. The truth is that Tamayo and Romanenko were born in places and under circumstances such that not even the most fertile imagination could have envisaged that identification which today unites them.

Comrade Romanenko was born during the difficult days of the summer of 1944 when his fatherland was fighting the greatest war of all times and, with enormous courage, was traversing the paths through subjected Europe, crushing the greatest danger ever to threaten mankind. Tamayo was born 2 years earlier in a humble nation in the Antilles. He was poor and black in a country where such conditions forebode an uncertain existence, in the best of cases. While Tamayo's people lived subjected to an opprobrious neo-colonial regime and was tenaciously fighting in the mountains, Romanenko's people who, following the Bolsheviks' feat and led by Lenin, had begun in 1917 a new era in the history of mankind, with the first Sputnik opened for all peoples the era of the conquest of space.

When the Vostok manned by Yuri Gagarin, the glorious predecessor, sparkled among the stars, Tamayo, observing the conduct that those days of revolution demanded from our youth, was beginning to take the first steps which later would lead him to train as a jet fighter pilot, signing up for the tasks of the defense of the fatherland and revolution. Some years later, these two men would unite to participate in a new space feat which has been made possible by Soviet science and the internationalist policy of the USSR and Cuba. United, they have fulfilled tasks that demonstrated their daring, courage, skill and proven talent.

In order for Tamayo's and Romanenko's paths to come together, it was necessary to have the October and Cuban Revolutions which, acting as the powerful scenario called for by Lenin, opened for our peoples the fruitful paths of socialist construction. More than a decade ago, our national poet, Nicolas Guillen, wrote that the cosmonaut flight bankrupts the business of the myth of the archangels and angels. Tonight we could add that the revolutions, for their part, put an end to the myth that the poor would have to be eternally poor.

Romanenko's people (?traversed) the paths on land, took by storm the heavens and in just six decades transformed the former Russia into what today is the Soviet nation. Tamayo's people are victoriously marching on the paths opened by the October Revolution. Friendship between our nations, which you have made even stronger, will be a part of the best future anthologies as an example of the close ties uniting the Soviet Union, the most powerful socialist state on the planet, with the first socialist state on the Western Hemisphere.

The Intercosmos program constitutes additional proof that men and peoples can mutually help each other, live and work together in peace on land and in space when ties of fraternity, cooperation, respect and solidarity are forged among them.

Tonight we also wish to recognize the effort, courage and dedication to the fulfillment of duty demonstrated by Comrade Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon who is being decorated with the Camilo Cienfuegos order for his valuable contribution to the joint flight. Jose Armando did not fly because it was unnecessary at this time. Nevertheless, he was always ready to do so, and during the flight helped from launching to its happy conclusion. With exemplary modesty he encouraged Tamayo, offered valuable advice and gave him his moral support.

Within the framework of this ceremony, we have the happy opportunity to honor an outstanding friend of our people. He is Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, twice a Hero of the Soviet Union, chief of the cosmonauts training detachment. The Council of State, highly valuing the extraordinary contributions and personal dedication of Comrade Shatalov and taking into consideration his efforts and devotion to the strengthening of friendship ties between the peoples of the USSR and Cuba based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism as president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, has agreed to decorate him with the Playa Giron Order in recognition of his relevant performance of this noble and fruitful task. Comrade General Shatalov allow us to express in this manner the admiration and love that our people feel for the Soviet people. It is a pleasure for us to do this tonight because we know of your dedication and effort in the preparation of the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight.

The fact that a son of Cuba returns from space to his place of birth on the 112th anniversary of the start of our people's struggle for independence gives this ceremony a symbolic dimension. In this manner this 10 October becomes a very special date.

We recall today the passionate call for the emancipating struggle against colonialism by the fatherland's father, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and celebrate the return to the forever liberated, revolutionary, socialist and internationalist fatherland of the first Latin American to fly in space, proudly carrying with him the color of men who had been humiliated in the past, the language of the exploited Latin American peoples, the flag which has been the symbol of the struggles and victories of our people side by side with the red emblem of the first state of workers and peasants.

Comrades Romanenko and Tamayo, you are the first persons to be awarded the title of Heroes of the Republic of Cuba. You have achieved such an honor without having planned it, working with the humility proper of all communists, consistent with Lenin's legacy and the teachings of our highest leaders Leonid I. Brezhnev and Fidel Castro. You did not seek honors in your undertaking. Our people offer them to you as the most precious recognition of your services. We are sure that these symbols will shine with their own brilliance on chests which, such as yours, belong to the heroes that the world needs, soldiers of the best battle, forgers of peace and a world governed by the highest ideals of human beings living together.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, of our party and all the people, I greet you. I wish to express the warmest congratulations and wish you new successes in your work and in all spheres of your lives, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism. Thank you very much.

Reception for Cosmonauts

FL111736 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Following the decoration of Cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuriy Romanenko with the medals as Heroes of the Republic of Cuba and the Playa Giron Order, a reception was held in their honor at the Palace of the Revolution. The reception was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Col Yuriy Romanenko, Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Gen Vladmir Shatalov, chief of cosmonaut training, were congratulated by the diplomatic corps accredited to our country, government officials and relatives and guests invited to the reception which our state hosted for the heroes of the USSR and Cuba.

Visit to Museum of the Revolution

FL131331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cosmonauts Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Col Yuriy Romanenko yesterday visited the Museum of the Revolution, to which they donated numerous objects they carried with them aboard the Soyuz 38 during the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight. Tamayo and Romanenko were accompanied by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Political Central Directorate, and Lt Col Thelma Bornot, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the FAR Political Directorate's History Section. Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, chief of cosmonaut training, and Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon as well as other FAR officers also participated in the ceremony.

Meeting With Soviet Workers

FL131408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Cosmonauts Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez have held a solidary meeting with Soviet technicians and specialists working in Cuba at the offices of the USSR Economic Mission in Havana City. A group of Soviet youths welcomed the heroes with the traditional Russian ceremony of bread and salt, the same ceremony accorded them on their arrival at the space center in the USSR.

Tamayo and Romanenko, who arrived accompanied by PCC Central Committee member Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuba-USSR Friendship Association, Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the cosmonauts training, and Jose Armando Lopez Falcon, who would have been Tamayo's replacement if needed, were received by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. In their speeches before the Soviet specialists and technicians who attended the ceremony, the diplomat from the fraternal nation as well as Romanenko and Tamayo noted the indestructible friendship between the two countries, which was demonstrated by the successful joint flight into space.

Meeting With Raul Castro

FL141139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting with the second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], Army Gen Raul Castro, highlighted the broad program of activities observed yesterday by Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo. The members of the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight presented to Raul a small box containing sand from Giron Beach and other items of high symbolic value which they carried to space with them. Army Gen Raul Castro conveyed FAR greetings and congratulations to Colonel Romanenko and Lieutenant Colonel Tamayo for their feat. The also praised the backup cosmonaut, Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon for his dedication. Lopez Falcon and Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov participated in a reception given in honor of Romanenko and Tamayo at the FAR Central House by the FAR and the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], which was attended by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero.

The cosmonauts also attended meetings at the Playa Giron Air Brigade and talks with leaders of the UJC, Federation of University Students and Federation of Secondary School Students at La Rosita Farm. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, deputy FAR minister and chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, and UJC First Secretary Luis Orlando Dominguez, both members of the PCC Central Committee, attended the meetings.

CDR, CTC Activities

FL151134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo last night participated in a ceremony at Red Square in the suburb of 10 October in this capital which was attended by more than 50,000 members of the committees for the defense of the revolution [CDR]. During the ceremony Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and national CDR coordinator, presented to the two heroes of Cuba and the Soviet Union and to Vladimir Shatalov and Jose Armando Lopez Falcon certificates accrediting them as honorary members of the mass organization. The two members of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight yesterday also paid a visit to the main offices of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, where they were given a warm welcome by the national leadership of that labor organization. During the visit the Cuban cosmonaut presented to the labor leaders some items Tamayo and Romanenko had carried into space, among them a Heroes of the Moncada flag signed by the four crewmen aboard the Salyut 6-Soyuz 37-Soyuz 38 orbital complex.

SEYCHELLES FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL141451 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A Seychelles People's Progressive Front delegation headed by that country's Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul arrived in Havana Monday. Hodoul is a Front Central Committee member in charge of political affairs and foreign relations. Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Jesus Montane received the visitors at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. Montane is head of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations.

Party Talks Open

FL142254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Official talks between our party and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front [SPPF] began yesterday at the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Headquarters. Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations, headed our party's delegation while the SPPF delegation was headed by Jacques Hodoul, member of its Central Committee in charge of political affairs and foreign relations, and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Seychelles. During the fraternal and friendly meeting, the two leaders exchanged views and information on relations between the two brother parties and on the current international situation.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL151147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Jacques Hodoul, member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and that country's minister of foreign relations. During the talks, the international situation and bilateral relations between the two countries, among them the plans for technical cooperation, were discussed. Foreign Minister Hodoul also met with PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. During the talks matters of mutual interest to the two parties were discussed.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL BRAZ DA SILVA VISITS CTC OFFICES

FL160230 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Angola's Labor Minister, Horacio Braz da Silva [position and name as heard], has paid a courtesy visit to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, where he was received by Jesus Escandel, member of the CTC National Secretariat. The Angolan delegation was accompanied by Enrique Gutierrez Barbado, first vice president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of Cuba. During his stay at the CTC, the Angolan official was extensively briefed about the way the CTC operates.

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REGIONAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL151723 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Gabriel Valdez, regional director for Latin America of the UN Development Program, ``yesterday morning arrived at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros. is visiting Cuba for the purpose of holding talks concerning the cooperation which the important UN program maintains with our country. Gabriel Valdez was received by Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and other officials of this committee.

DARIAS RODES HOLDS TALKS WITH ISO OFFICIAL

FL151748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] (Ole) Sturen, secretary general of the International Organization of Standardization [ISO], has held talks with Ramon Darias Rodes, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere during which experiences on that type of activity in Cuba and other nations were discussed. The talks will serve to strengthen relations between the Cuban State Committee of Standardization with the International Organization of Standardization.

COMMENTARY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PNP IN JAMAICAN ELECTION

PA151553 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Rightist violence, coupist threats from security forces, antipatriotic sectors, imperialist interference and attacks against officials of the incumbent People's National Party [PNP] complicate the electoral process developing in Jamaica, which is advancing toward the 30 October parliamentary elections. Two political forces with popular support are contesting for the formation of a new government. On the one hand, there is the progressive PNP, led by Prime Minister Michael Manley. On the other, there is the rightist and pro-North American Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] headed by the rabid anticommunist Edgard Seaga.

The well-defined aims of the two parties are clearly reflected in their respective electoral platforms. The JLP openly proclaims that if it wins the elections it will place Jamaica again in the hands of the exploiting International Monetary Fund, a credit organization controlled by the United States. It also intends to place most of the government concerns in the hands of the private sector, promote the return of foreign capital, and encourage the domination of transnational trusts over this Caribbean island.

The JLP program by implication seeks to eliminate the welfare plans implemented by Prime Minister Michael Manley which have meant great progress for the people in the fields of agriculture, education and public health. The JLP, which seeks to turn Jamaica into another Puerto Rico, has even favored legalization of marijuana traffic as an alternate source of foreign currency.

In the international field, a rightist victory would distance Jamaica from its natural allies in the Third World and place it firmly within the U.S. imperialist orbit. On the other hand, the PNP reaffirms its decision to ensure Jamaica's development along a noncapitalist path and to continue the battle to consolidate self-determination and national dignity, as well as to reduce the country's socioeconomic exploitation still existing in the country.

The PNP will seek to promote greater employment, eradicate violence from society and establish a solid base to satisfy the country's requirements in nutrition, housing, education and health. The PNP platform recalls that Jamaica, an underdeveloped country, is now striving to correct the injustices and inequalities inherited from colonialism and capitalism over 3 centuries. In sum, the government party platform proposes the gradual elimination of the old socioeconomic and political order, promotes the struggle for national sovereignty, and strives for more equitable treatment in international trade. If the PNP again wins the right to form a government, it will maintain its foreign policy in support of the anti-imperialist forces and of the liberation movements in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

The government programs of the two main political forces in Jamaica are thus defined. The people know they can vote for progress or reaction, for the Third World or alignment with imperialism. The peoples of our America are confident that their Jamaican brothers will maintain the Caribbean country along its progressive, nonaligned and anti-imperialist path guaranteed by the PNP.

HART CHAIRS CEREMONY COMMEMORATING TIES WITH BULGARIA

FL151236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Armando Hart has chaired in this capital a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of relations between Cuba and Bulgaria.

ICAP President Rene Rodriguez presented the members of the Cuban national committee sponsoring the activities commemorating the 130th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which is headed by Culture Minister Armando Hart. Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Boyko Dimitrov noted the fruitful ties of friendship and cooperation which have united the Cuban and Bulgarian peoples during the past 20 years and referred to the similarity of interests of the two peoples and parties.

RODRIGUEZ MARKS NATIONALIZATION OF BANKING INDUSTRY

FL141223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The nationalization of the banking industry was an important step in overcoming the financial blockade resulting from the imperialist economic blockade, PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has asserted. Also the vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, he made the closing remarks at the ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the nationalization of the banking industry, which was held at the main offices of the Cuban National Bank in this capital.

Rodriguez stated that the measure adopted by the revolutionary government on 13 October 1960 was a severe blow to Yankee machinations aimed at impeding the radicalization of the process which began in January 1959. The law nationalizing the banking industry, he added, placed the financial tools at the service of the anti-Yankee national revolution. It served as a means to deepen the process which later would lead us to socialism.

Referring to the role that the bank should play for the success of current and future plans, he stressed that, above all, this institution should be a tool to get the credits needed in managing socialist enterprises.

PEREZ HERRERO CHAIRS PARTY MEETING ON PROPAGANDA

FL151305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The main elements of the propaganda campaign for the second party congress were examined in a meeting chaired by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, noted in the main report that during the months of June and July, the first phase of the campaign, the propaganda activities of the Second Party Congress and those of the 26 July ideological drive had been combined into one. He also said that the propaganda campaign had been tied to the provincial and municipal assembly processes and, in each case, concrete pledges in production and services had been made in honor of those meetings.

As an example, he cited the weeding and planting of sugarcane, the results of stepped up efforts in the port-transportation-domestic economy network, increase in milk production in the Province of Havana and Havana City and other tasks of great economic importance.

In his closing remarks Perez Herrero stated that at this time it is of extraordinary importance to continue to combine even more the Second Party Congress' propaganda activities with all other functions going on in the country, whether political or productive.

CTC HOSTS CEREMONY COMMEMORATING WFTU ANNIVERSARY

FL151333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has hosted a ceremony commemorating the 35th anniversary of the WFTU which was chaired by PCC Central Committee members Fabio Grobart and Roberto Veiga, CTC secretary general. Veiga recounted the accomplishments of the international labor organization since its creation on 8 October 1945 in Paris, and recalled that the teacher of trade union cadres, Lazaro Pena, had attended the founding ceremony. After noting that the WFTU had emerged from the working class' unity and common struggle against imperialism, Veiga said that the organization's bylaws prepared at the time of its creation are still valid. A proof of this is its unlimited support of the peoples struggling against all forms of domination and exploitation.

DIRECT HIRING OF WORKERS TO START 1 NOV

FL142021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to Council of Ministers' Decree No 73, the system of hiring workers directly will go into effect on 1 November throughout the country with the exception of the city and province of Havana.

Enterprises, budgeted units, political, social and mass organizations, private sector employers and cooperatives will be able to hire the personnel they need directly. Any person of working age seeking employment for the first time must first register in the labor reserve registry at the directorate of labor servicing his place of residence. His identification card will be stamped accordingly. A person who has worked previously in the state sector or who has already registered may look for work on his own or through the directorate of labor offices.

The labor offices are under the obligation to provide information about job offers submitted by employing entities. They must advise applicants about the nature of the work and wages and give any other necessary information. On their part, the employing entities may inform their applicants about the vacancies available, working conditions, wages and disciplinary regulations. The entity may hire whoever it thinks is the best person for the job and amy negotiate the probationary period with the worker. The [work] center's trade union may take part in this negotiation.

The decree provides for the people's government municipal directorates of labor or the labor inspection offices to notify the appropriate authorities of any administrative infraction involving direct hiring so that violations may be determined.

RISQUET PRAISES SANTIAGO DE CUBA PORT WORKERS

FL141326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] In Santiago de Cuba, PCC secretariat member Jorge Risquet has noted the efficient work of that province's port workers in loading and unloading cargo and called for maintaining a monthly average of 700,000 tons for the rest of the year. In a meeting held to examine that effort in the province during September and the first 10 days of October, the party leader stated that average parameters are being achieved and added that it is necessary to maintain that pace. Risquet reiterated the need for improving work in the port-transportation domestic economy network and avoiding the payment of unnecessary per diem to trucks, vessels and railroad.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER ISRAELI ARMS SALE TO GUATEMALA

FL061345 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Barbados has told Israel it is worried over the continuing sale to Guatemala of aircraft and weapons which could be used offensively against Belize, diplomatic sources in Barbados said yesterday.

This concern was expressed by the island's external affairs minister, Henry Forde, to the Israeli Government. Israel's now-resident ambassador to Barbados, Moshe Melamed, was here at the weekend as part of a swing through the Caribbean. The sources expected that the issue of Israeli supplies to Guatemala and the Barbados concern will be mentioned when Mr Forde addresses the 35th United Nations General Assembly on October 7. Forde left Bridgetown late on Monday for New York with the first draft of a speech which will focus on Belize, Caribbean problems, disarmament, the international economic order, and the Middle East, among other matters.

Israel is known to have been selling Guatemala the Arava aircraft, a small short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) troop-carrier, in addition to sub-machine guns.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--Barbados and Spain agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from Monday, the joint communique reads as follows: "The Government of Barbados and the Government of Spain, desirous of promoting a spirit of mutual understanding and of developing ties of friendship and co-operation between their respective countries and peoples, have agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations, at the ambassadorial level, with effect from September 19, 1980." [Excerpt] [Bridge ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Oct 80 p 1 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW FACTION EMERGES WITHIN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

FL111454 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A new faction called "the nonaligned" has emerged within the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD. This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general and top leader of the PRD. According to Pena Gomez, the new faction started out (?on the wrong foot) because it had (?circulated) a leaflet that was insulting to President Antonio Guzman. The distribution of the pamphlet led the PRD leader to decide to bring the leaders of the new faction before the ruling party's disciplinary council. Pena Gomez refused to identify the leaders of the nonaligned faction and declined to say what were the terms--which he said were insulting--that the latter reportedly used against President Guzman.

HAITI

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDER ARRESTED AGAIN

PA141948 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 13 Oct (AFP)--Sylvio Claude, president and founder of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], and several members of his family have been arrested, his daughter, Marie-France Claude, announced to the press today. This is the fourth time that Sylvio Claude, who had been released on 30 April after several months in custody, has been arrested by the police. So far, the motives for the arrest are unknown. However, it was suggested here that it might be linked to the release of the second issue of the PDCH publication. The publication states that "there is no longer a place for dictatorships in the Third World" and criticizes the Haitian regime.